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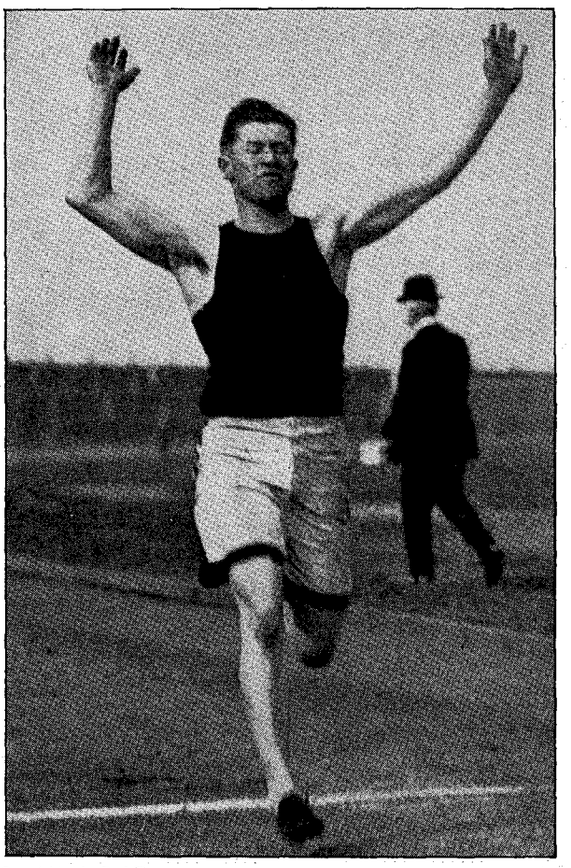
TOPICS OF THE DAY

OUR OLYMPIC LAURELS

SO SWEEPING was the victory of American athletes at the Olympic games that our press give more space to explanation than to jubilation. When, on the last day of the contests, a dazzling parade in civil and military costumes, a medley of gold lace and shining helmets, khaki, running-tights, frock-coats and silk hats, marched into the Stockholm arena to receive the prizes from King Gustav of Sweden, at the head of the column was a squad of Americans conspicuously plain in blue jackets, white trousers, and straw hats. In the grand total they had to their credit 128 points, 24 points ahead of Sweden, while England, exclusive of the provinces, had won only 66. In track and field events America had taken 85 points, Finland was next with 27, and Great Britain third with 24. Out of 29 of these latter events, the United States had captured 15 firsts. World's records had been smashed by the American team in the 800-meter run by J. E. Meredith, in 1.51⅘, and in the sixteen-pound shot-put by P. McDonald at 50.32 feet. This was America's fifth consecutive victory. In the roll that the herald called to appear before the King, there were Americans who had attained unusual athletic distinction, but whose lineage led back to Europe, but there was a native American, James Thorpe, a Sac and Fox Indian, whom the King addrest as "the most wonderful athlete in the world." The Indian had won both the pentathlon (five-event contest) and the decathlon (ten) for the title of best all-around athlete. Particular applause went also to the Finn, Kohlemainen, the greatest individual point-winner, and to McArthur of South Africa, winner of the much-prized Marathon. On the same day that prizes were awarded, Lazaro, one of the Portuguese runners in this race, died from the effects of sunstroke.



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A GENUINE AMERICAN WINNER.

"Jim" Thorpe, the young American Indian, who proved at Stockholm that he is probably the best all-round athlete living.

To the British, first and second in the Marathon are particularly sweet grains of solace, tho criticism of English athletes in the London press is in the main not laudatory. "Not training," and "not taking their work seriously," is charged against them. The London *Daily Mail* blames defeat on lack of specialization. *The Standard* says: "We idle and loaf over various games without throwing into physical education either the artistic zest of the Scandinavians or the stern system of Americans." A correspondent of the London *Times* relates: "One of the 'stars' among the British athletes told me that so far not one word had been said to him by anybody on the subject of training. He added that he would probably have been extremely annoyed if any one had spoken to him." Beach Thomas, an Oxford graduate, advances in *The Daily Mail* the theory that England's mistake is in recruiting all her athletes from the aristocrats.

The New York *World* accepts this as a sound view, and thinks it much to America's credit to be able to report a difference here:

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"An analysis of the points earned by the American contestants at the Olympic games shows that the major honors were won by athletes from the smaller colleges and from city athletic clubs and organizations. Harvard and Princeton are not represented in the victories, while Yale is credited with only a point and a half, Cornell with three-quarters of a point, and the University of Pennsylvania with three points, less than the number won for Mercersburg Academy by Meredith.

"As against this inconsiderable showing of the college athletic aristocracy, the University of Vermont has three points to its credit, Syracuse University three and three-quarters, Wesleyan two, and Carlisle Indian School eight. Of the athletic organizations, the New York Athletic Club won seventeen and three-quarter points, the Irish-American Athletic Club sixteen and one-quarter, and the Detroit Y. M. C. A. six.

"The democracy of sport is illustrated by the almost equal division of Olympic honors between student and non-student contestants. But the fact for special comment is the large part taken by representatives of the 'small college,' dear to Daniel Webster's heart.

"There is no occasion to fear corrupting influences in American sport when a Y. M. C. A. youth and a boy from a country academy can win athletic honors in a world competition."

TOTAL OLYMPIC SCORE

Track and Field Events

United States	85
Finland	27
Sweden	24
Great Britain	14
Canada	7
South Africa	5
France	4
Germany	4
Greece	4
Norway	2
Hungary	1
Italy	1

All Contests

United States	128
Sweden	104
Great Britain	66
Finland	46
Germany	34
France	23
South Africa	16
Denmark	14
Italy	13
Canada	13
Australia	13
Belgium	11
Norway	10
Hungary	8
Russia	5
Greece	4
Austria	4
Holland	2

The New York *Sun* shares this view:

"The most interesting feature of our magnificent team is really its extraordinary representative character. Schoolboys, policemen, middle-aged business men, collegians — every sort of American played his part in forming what is probably the strongest athletic team ever gathered together anywhere."

The reason why America won in this decisive fashion seems to be a poser. A writer in the Brooklyn *Eagle* puts it: "Once again the climate, environments, and enthusiasm of a new-world country have produced a team of its young men which has been able to meet the combined athletic strength of the entire world and proven more than a match for it." The New York *Mail* lays the responsibility on "athletic zeal." This is apparently the same factor which a Berlin sporting editor, in the *Vossische Zeitung*, calls the "athletic spirit" that made America's triumph inevitable:

"The Americans race with their heads as well as their legs and their Olympic victories are won on the playgrounds of their schoolboys. Therein lies the secret of the monotonous appearance of the Stars and Stripes at the Stadium masthead in Stockholm."

Few comments omit a word about specialization. The Detroit *Free Press* finds in this tendency something not altogether praiseworthy:

"We can send to the quadrennial world meets a team of highly expert specialists who can outjump, outsprint, and outthrow any equal number of young men from all other parts of the world, but what of the rest of us? Could the American people on the average, man for man, best all foreign nations in athletics? Do we play by proxy?"

Another cause assigned for victory is that America has the choice in its people of "the best blood of the most virile countries of Europe." And none overlooks mention of a different sort of source of victory—the Indian athlete who combined the ability to do such feats as 6 feet 5 inches in the high jump, 43 feet in the shot-put, 23 feet in the broad jump, and to cover 100 yards in 10 seconds. The New York *Evening World* describes Thorpe, who was "just an unknown Indian" when he entered Carlisle four years ago, as—

"Physically, a magnificent specimen, fit to be compared with the greatest of the ancient Greeks, whose perfection has come down to us perpetuated in Pentelic marble.

"Thorpe stands a little over six feet in height. Stript, he weighs 178 pounds. He is all lean muscle, and his skin is brown with the tint given by the hot southwestern sun. He is Indian in every feature, from his high cheek bones, aggressive nose, and strong mouth to his sinewy limbs and torso. To-day he is twenty-five years of age."

SUMMARY OF THE 1912 OLYMPIC GAMES

TRACK EVENTS

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.	Time.
‡100-meter dash	Ralph Craig, U. S.	Alvah T. Meyer, U. S.	D. Lippincott, U. S.	0:10 4-5
*800-meter run	J. E. Meredith, U. S.	Mel. Sheppard, U. S.	I. N. Davenport, U. S.	1:51 9-10
†1,500-meter run	A. N. S. Jackson, England	A. R. Kiviat, U. S.	N. S. Taber, U. S.	3:56 4-5
†10,000-meter run	H. Kolehmainen, Finland	L. Tewanina, U. S.	Stanroos, Finland	31:20
400-meter relay	England	Sweden	———	0:42 4-10
*5,000-meter run	H. Kolehmainen, Finland	J. Bouin, France	E. W. Hutson, England	14:36 3-5
200-meter dash	Ralph Craig, U. S.	D. Lippincott, U. S.	W. R. Applegate, England	0:21 7-10
†10,000-meter walk	G. Goulding, Canada	E. J. Webb, England	F. Altimani, Italy	46:28 2-5
110-meter hurdles	F. W. Kelly, U. S.	J. J. Wendell, U. S.	M. W. Hawkins, U. S.	0:15 1-10
¶400-meter run	C. R. Reidpath, U. S.	Hans Braun, Germany	E. F. Lindberg, U. S.	0:48 1-5
Marathon run	K. K. McArthur, So. Africa	C. W. Gitshaw, S. Africa	Gaston Strobino, U. S.	2:36:00
3,000-meter team race	United States	Sweden	Finland	———
1,600-meter relay race	United States	France	Great Britain	3:16 3-5
8,000-meter 'cross-country	Sweden	Finland	Great Britain	———
Pentathlon	James Thorpe, U. S.	F. R. Bie, Norway	A. Brundage, U. S.	———
Decathlon	James Thorpe, U. S.	H. Wieslander, Sweden	C. Lomberg, Sweden	———

FIELD EVENTS

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
†Running high jump	A. W. Richard, U. S., 6 ft. 3¾ in.	Lische, Germany	G. L. Horine, U. S.
Standing broad jump	Tsiclitiras, Greece, 11 ft. 7-10 in.	P. Adams, U. S.	B. W. Adams, U. S.
*16-pound shot	P. McDonald, U. S., 50.32 ft.	R. Rose, U. S.	L. A. Whitney, U. S.
*Javelin (best hand)	E. Lemming, Sweden, 198.4 ft.	J. J. Saaristo, Finland	M. Kovacs, Hungary.
*Javelin (both hands)	J. J. Saaristo, Finland, 358 ft. 11 in.	Sukaniomi, Finland	Peltonen, Finland.
16-pound shot (both hands)	R. Rose, U. S., 90 ft. 5½ in.	P. McDonald, U. S.	Niklander, Finland.
†Pole vault	H. S. Babcock, U. S., 12 ft. 11½ in.	M. S. Wright, U. S.	§F. T. Nelson, U. S.
†Running broad jump	A. L. Gutterson, U. S., 24 ft. 11 in.	C. D. Bricker, Canada	G. Aberg, Sweden.
*Discus (best hand)	A. R. Taipale, Finland, 148 ft. 1½ in	R. L. Byrd, U. S.	J. H. Duncan, U. S.
Standing high jump	Platt Adams, U. S., 5 ft. 4 in.	B. W. Adams, U. S.	C. Tsiclitiras, Greece.
Discus (both hands)	A. R. Taipale, Finland, 271 ft. 9¾ in	E. Niklander, Finland	Magnusson, Sweden.
†Hammer throw	M. J. McGrath, U. S., 180 ft. 5 in.	D. Gillis, Canada	C. C. Childs, U. S.
Hop, step, and jump	Lindblom, Sweden, 48 ft. 5 1-10 in.	Aberg, Sweden	Almloef, Sweden.

* New world's record. † New Olympic record. ‡ In trial heat Lippincott established new Olympic record and equalled world's record of 10 3-5 seconds. § Tied for second place at 12 ft. 10 in. ¶ Ted Meredith set new world's and Olympic record of 48 seconds in trial heat. Meredith also set a world's half-mile record of 1:52½.

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ENGLAND'S PANAMA PROTEST

CHARGES of selfish discrimination and a breach of treaty faith are being made against the State Department by many papers hostile to the Panama Canal Bill, and the opposition has attained such strength that the defeat of the measure, in one branch of Congress or the other, is being spoken of as entirely possible. A protest from Great Britain asking that the bill be delayed in Congress kindled the discussion. The protest is based on the ground that the proposed repayment of tolls to American vessels of the coastwise trade would be in violation of this clause of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty:

"The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise."

Secretary Knox and President Taft take the view that the builders of the canal can make what rulings they please for their own shipping so long as no favorites are played among the other nations; but Great Britain contends that the clause prohibits, also, any discrimination in favor of the United States. The British press are asking that the question be settled by arbitration—if necessary, by the Hague Court. Our own papers discuss the matter from a variety of angles, as a matter of keeping national good faith, as a question of ship subsidy and of the interest of railway-owned vessels, while a few attempt to explain what the situation means to the freight-payer. President Taft's special message to Congress in December appears to direct the State Department's policy: "I am very confident that the United States has the power to relieve from the payment of tolls any part of our shipping." It was his suggestion to refund the charges—"a subsidy equal to the tolls," which, he said, could not be "held to be a discrimination in the use of the canal."

GULLIVER'S TRAVELS.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

A majority of the Taft papers stanchly back this stand. Says the New York *Tribune:*

"There can be no question that the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty gives the United States the right to make any rules and regulations, including tolls, for canal traffic that may seem good to it, the only stipulations being that all rules shall apply equally to the shipping of all nations and that the tolls shall be just and equitable."

The Washington *Post* remarks that Great Britain subsidizes her own ships that pass through the Suez Canal, and argues that she has no right to complain at seeing this country do the same thing at Panama:

"Only a dog-in-the-manger policy can have suggested the request from Great Britain that further action on the Panama Canal Bill be postponed until that Government can present a supplementary statement of its views."

In vigorous contradiction to the view that it is our canal and we can treat our own vessels as we like there, the New York *Times* says:

"The occasion of England's speaking is that the United States, in violation of its plighted faith, assumes to convert an enterprise of world proportions and world benefit into one of selfish advantage and discriminating interest. There are those who will profit by this, and there are others whose consciences are outraged by it. We began by 'taking,' or stealing, the route, whose title we had guaranteed to a friendly nation, a sovereignty in a political sense, but a family adjunct—to use the fashionable word—in another sense. We robbed our own when we despoiled an American nation. We are proceeding by degrading the world's greatest facility of commerce into a rake-off for a single interest of the nation. We have pledged ourselves against discrimination, and we are enacting it, and the victims ask to be heard before they are plucked. Those who will be insulted by the intervention can only be those whose pockets are gaping for the profits which alone can explain their action. No man or interest who does not expect to profit by the plan has been heard to raise a defense of it. There are politicians who will not get their pay in dollars, it is true, but they look for strength among the voters who are appealed to for support in the name of giving something to American interests."

At the mention of "subsidy" the press find a livelier topic than national good faith, and proceed to the more diverting phase: "We see the danger of trying to drive a subsidy coach-and-four through a precisely worded treaty," says the New York *Evening Post*, and "if such a thing could be done, American faith would get as bad a name as Punic." The New York *World* declares: "It is a ship subsidy, and nothing else."

The Springfield *Republican* adds to this a warning that, if the measure should be passed, the wedge for ship subsidies would be driven in deeper still. The canal question and the problems of subsidy ought to be kept separate and settled one at a time, *The Republican* thinks. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* speaks of "subsidy" and "subterfuge," and holds that it is better simply to keep faith. The New York *Journal of Commerce* sees in the measure the equivalent of the Government paying part of the expense of water transportation, "a subsidy to the vessel-owners as against the owners of transcontinental railroads, a paying of part of the carrying-rates by the whole people for the relief of the individual shippers and the profit of the ship-owners." In rebuttal, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* accuses the papers who take this attitude of relying upon prejudice against "subsidies" to influence public opinion. "A subsidy, equal to the amount of tolls, . . . would take nothing from the American treasury and be proof against foreign opposition, however inspired."

What effect the various solutions might have on the rate-payer is a matter of doubt. The Washington *Times* thinks the testimony before the House Committee on Interstate Commerce has made clear that there is an American coastwise shipping combination, and that it is "rock-ribbed and air-tight." Then, the writer demands: "If we claim a monopoly

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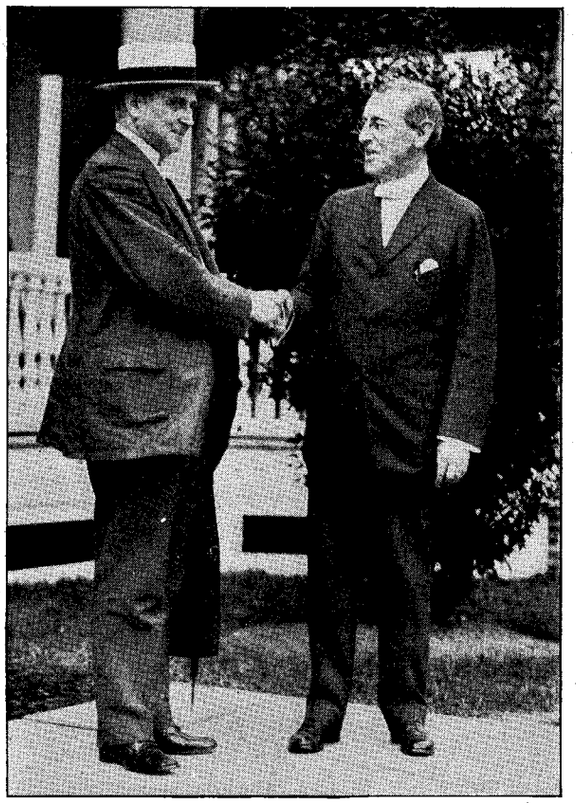

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WHEN CHAMP CLARK VISITED GOVERNOR WILSON ON JULY 13.

"NICE DOGGIE!"
—Bowers in *The Jersey Journal* (Rep.).

A DEMOCRATIC MEETING AND A REPUBLICAN INTERPRETATION.

for American coastwise shipping with no tolls, or very low ones, will the trader or the shipping combine get the benefit?"

LORIMER OUT

THE DATE of the decision that Mr. William Lorimer was never a Senator will go down in history, avers his most faithful newspaper supporter, "as the day on which the Senate of the United States became so degraded that a majority of its members knowingly branded an innocent man as guilty of an infamous crime." But the press of the country, with a few exceptions, prefer to look upon the day of this vote as marking what they declare to be a "victory for public decency," the establishment of a higher standard in the selection of Senators, and "a great forward step" in "the purification and elevation of public life." There is "undoubted proof" in this final verdict, declares the conservative Detroit *Free Press*, "that the time for bribery and corruption in our public life has definitely gone by." The Senate's final rejection of Lorimer, changing a vote of 46 to 40 for him last year to one of 55 to 28 against him this year, is taken on every hand as showing the power of popular sentiment—"perhaps the most extraordinary triumph of public opinion which has ever been recorded in this country," in the words of the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.). The New York *Sun* (Ind.), indeed, is fully convinced that many of the anti-Lorimer Senators, instead of judging the evidence, simply "saw the people giving the sign of the thumb and governed themselves accordingly," and bluntly asserts that Lorimer "did not have a fair trial." Such statements, however, are conspicuous by their rarity, and contrast strongly with the great body of newspapers which express unbounded satisfaction with "the unavoidable result of the national uprising against Lorimerism," and think, with the New York *Press* (Prog. Rep.), that no one has reason to feel "that William Lorimer did not get justice from the people of the United States and the legislative body which they drove to his punishment."

As the most important practical results of the Lorimer fight, the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog. Rep.) notes the "forcing through Congress the resolution for the direct election of Senators," the revelation of "the partnership between the corrupt bosses of the two old parties," the holding up "before the American people for two years, month in and month out, the servants of special privilege," finally compelling many of them "to go on record as supporters of corruption," and "the stimulated interest in public affairs and in the progressive program for the protection of the people against the domination of special privilege through corruption."

Tho the Lorimer affair has been a "national disgrace," yet, observes the Washington *Times* (Prog. Rep.), it has given us "a new Senate—new in spirit, in purpose, in honest progressivism, in worthy respect for national sentiment and simple decency." The New York *World* (Dem.) follows up a similar remark with this optimistic word of prophecy: "A power that can drive from a purchased seat an avowed agent of the trusts may be depended upon in due time to smite privilege in every form that hides behind purchased laws." The New York *Tribune* puts down Lorimer's exit as due to "a genuine campaign of education." Tho "it takes longer to educate the Senate than it does to educate the public," even that slow-learning pupil has learned its lesson, says *The Tribune*, and it continues:

"The second trial of the Lorimer case was really a trial of

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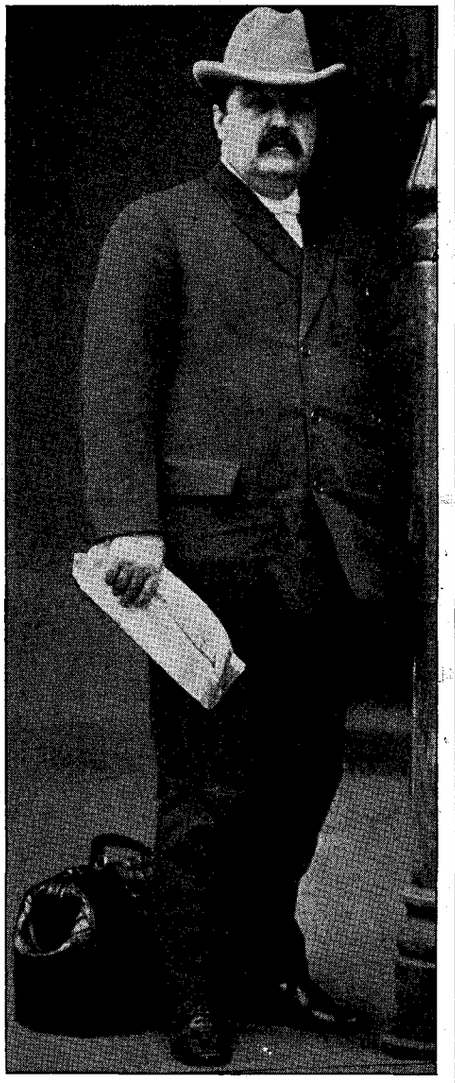
the Senate. The result of the first inquiry put that body on the defensive. The vote in favor of Lorimer uncovered a remarkable bipartizan alliance in defense of a member whose title was dubious and whose political associations were under a cloud. . . . If Lorimer had had the moral sensitiveness or moral courage to seek at once the popular verdict on his case which he now says he is going to seek, if it takes all the resources at his command and all the remaining years of his life, he would have relieved himself of much opprobrium and his supporters in the Senate of much embarrassment. But in that case the Senate would have lost the benefit of a valuable schooling. It knows better now the cost of supercilious or purblind resistance to awakened moral sentiment—a cost which has been emphasized in the extraordinary list of fatalities among Senators who ranged themselves last year on the wrong side of the Lorimer issue.

"In March, 1911, forty-six Senators were for vindicating the beneficiary of the Springfield 'jack-pot.' Yesterday only twenty-eight were for vindicating him. Of those twenty-eight, three have been defeated for renomination or re-election, two have announced that they will not be candidates for another term, and eight more are pretty certain to retire to private life when their present terms expire. No Senator who voted for Lorimer in 1911 has secured a re-election, and it will be remarkable if any considerable number of those who voted for him yesterday will be able to survive the almost universal disapproval of their conduct in trying to keep in office a man who has shown himself so insensitive to the standards of honor and propriety which should govern a Senator of the United States. Getting rid of Lorimer is an important gain for the cause of cleaner politics. But a still greater gain is the evidence given in yesterday's vote that the Senate is capable of realizing and repenting an error and cutting loose from the sway of evil political influences which the country at large is determined to suppress."

The Chicago *Tribune*, which published the White bribery confession, and has led the anti-Lorimer campaign, says in the course of its editorial review of the case:

"The long struggle would have been worth while even had the election of Lorimer been permitted to stand as valid. If the Senate had voted the second time, as it voted the first, to sustain the validity of the election, the struggle would have been worth while. . . . The case was dragged through sewers by the defense, but it has exposed political corruption in its real infamy. It has done good."



OUTWARD BOUND.

After he has been in the Senate for three years, voting on many important measures, the Senate has just discovered that William Lorimer, of Illinois, was never a member of that body, because of irregular election methods. Mr. Lorimer declares he is an innocent victim of high political intriguers.

Yet some, after considering the evidence and the speeches made for or against Lorimer, still believe him to be a scapegoat, a sacrifice to public sentiment. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) stands with the New York *Sun* in declaring that he "was not judged squarely on the evidence as adduced." The Worcester *Telegram* (Rep.) even maintains that "Lorimer's chief offense was that he was a stalwart Republican from boyhood up and changed Democratic majorities of Chicago slums into Republican majorities." Senator Lorimer's one thick-and-thin newspaper friend, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), utters a protest loud and long at "the spectacle of justice wilfully denied" by "the rulers and chosen men of a nation." The real cause of this "prostitution of public justice in one of its highest courts" is the direct primary, we are informed. Senators' "instincts of self-preservation overcame their honesty and their honor." But—

"Let not these cowards deceive themselves! Thinking to free themselves from a present danger, they have riveted the fetters of their lifelong slavery. They can never be their own men again. If they should hereafter dare to resist the forces of unscrupulous wealth armed with a venal press and the direct primary to raise mobs, their heads will fall under the guillotine of the mob to which they have shown its strength and given the taste of blood. No public man can hereafter be safe save as the obedient slave of unscrupulous wealth with its mobilized legions of a venal press. . . . . .

"As we contemplate the appalling corruption of the public mind and of justice that the condemnation of William Lorimer evidences, we feel that all right-thinking Americans should most sincerely pray:

"God help our country! God help the United States and its people!"

The final speech made by Mr. Lorimer in his own defense is characterized by the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) as "at once the most eloquent and the least effective he ever made." There was the same dramatic intensity and the same personal note which thrilled the galleries at the time of his previous oration of defense. But instead of being a plea for sympathy, it was a counter-attack upon his enemies. Specific accusations were made against Colonel Roosevelt, the Chicago papers, and the Senators most prominent in the fight on him. The charges against him he declared to be unproven and the result of a conspiracy started by his political enemies in his home State. He added:

"Was ever mortal man more completely surrounded by conspiracy and intrigue! The President of the United States, William Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, the ex-President, a former Democratic candidate for the Presidency, William Jennings Bryan, and the trust press of the country all were in it, all joined in the conspiracy to poison the minds of the citizenship in order that one man might be destroyed to satisfy the malice of the most corrupt set of newspaper owners known to the history of the country."

At the close of the speech, which had lasted through several daily sessions, and just before the vote was taken, Mr. Lorimer exclaimed fervidly:

"I know the history of the case, of my State, and of the people who have followed me nigh unto death for twenty years, and I know the record, and if God is my judge, and some day I must be judged by him, I know that no man cast a corrupt vote for Lorimer. . . . . .

"No! No! No! I'll not resign. If I go from this body it is because more Senators vote in favor of that resolution than against it. My exit will not be because of fear, because I am a coward; it will be because of the cowardice of the Senate of the United States.

"I am ready."

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PROTECTED CRIME IN NEW YORK

THE MURDER of a professional gambling-house keeper in front of a hotel on a brilliantly lighted street in New York brings all the newspapers of the city face to face with the old question of police graft and protection of crime. Certain dailies go so far as to declare bluntly that Rosenthal was murdered not merely with the connivance or acquiescence of the police force, but actually through the deliberate and carefully planned action of the police "system." Statements of this sort attributed to the District Attorney of New York County were at once denied by him. Mr. Whitman does, however, sum up the situation with admirable brevity, leaving readers of his statement to make their own inferences. He says, in a letter to Police Commissioner Waldo, which was given to the press:

HERMAN ROSENTHAL,

The professional gambler who was killed as he was about to make revelations concerning police blackmail.

"First, Herman Rosenthal charged that he had been forced into a partnership with a police lieutenant, and that other gamblers were in a similar situation. Just as he was about to testify on this subject and to give details and names he was murdered publicly—dramatically. . . . . .

"Second: The murderers of Herman Rosenthal got away from seven policemen who were very close to the scene of the crime, and who obtained no evidence whatever."

These being the facts, it seems to papers like the New York *Evening Post*, *Evening Mail*, and *Tribune* that there are but two inferences to be drawn as to the responsibility for the crime. To quote the *Tribune* editorial:

"Either agents of the gamblers or agents of their police allies killed the informer, Rosenthal. Both had reasons for fearing the consequences of further revelations by him, the police probably more reasons than the gamblers, who are used to arrests, raids, and the temporary closing of their places, which was the utmost that was likely to occur to them as a result of anything that the informer might have told. It is for the police to clear their skirts of the crime. If they do not, the people will always believe that the job was done to protect a police ring that collects protection-money from the vicious and the criminal. . . . . .

"If either gamblers or members of the police find it necessary to do or incite murder in order to save themselves from exposure, then atrocious conditions must exist which they are trying to keep under cover by slaying one informer and striking terror into the hearts of all other possible informers."

Whether it was the police or the gamblers that did it, observes the Socialist New York *Call*, "it is the same thing. Both are parts of the 'system,' and both will be benefited by the murder." The same belief in the existence of a "system," and in its guilt in this murder, is shown by the New York *Press*, Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, and other papers. Perhaps the strongest language appears on the editorial page of the New York *World*, where we read:

"Herman Rosenthal was murdered in cold blood by the System.

"The System is a partnership between the police of New York City and the criminals of New York City. . . . . .

"The System murdered Herman Rosenthal because he threatened to expose it and had begun to expose it."

The "system," continues *The World*, is more powerful than Tammany Hall, "the political organization that brought it into being." City administration after city administration has been wrecked by it, while mayor after mayor and police commissioner after police commissioner have tried in vain to subdue it. And, in *The World's* opinion, "the System will remain until a corrupt city police department is legislated out of existence and a State police is established under the direct authority of the Governor."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY WHITMAN,

Who points out to the police the desirability of clearing themselves of connivance in the Rosenthal murder.

Police Commissioner Waldo, however, protests against the attacks upon the reputation of the police force, especially since "under the present organization of the department less than 150 men have any connection whatsoever with the enforcement of gambling-laws, leaving over 10,000 members free from suspicion of connection with gamblers."

A warm defense of the police force appears in the New York *Evening Telegram*, calling for fair play, and remarking that "every time anything similar to the Rosenthal case bobs to the surface in New York, the press and public alike, with a few exceptions, immediately start out on the warpath and make a target of the Police Department." "Everybody knows," according to this authority, that the shooting "was instigated and carried out by a clique" of hostile gamblers. *The Sun* can not discover anything

"to indicate the existence of any wide-spread or systematic corruption among the police such as would make the force generally a band leagued together for the promotion of gambling and the protection of gamblers. There is no Camorra in the New York police."

Outside New York we find the Washington *Star* testifying to a "general belief" that "the gambler's death was permitted, if not actually decreed, by the police themselves." The nearby Jersey City *Journal* bears witness that the police "system" in New York "has existed time out of mind." The Baltimore *Sun* even deems such a state of things inevitable:

"In a city of five million inhabitants ruled by a ruthless political machine which lives on public plunder, it is inevitable that the professional politicians who exist on organized graft should work in cooperation with the criminal classes of the underworld."

While the discussion goes on, the New York Police Department, the District Attorney's office, the Mayor, and private detectives hired by citizens are apparently sparing no effort to capture the murderers and lay bare the mystery behind the Rosenthal murder.

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THE POLITICAL STORK.
—Coffman in the New York *Journal*.

LOST IN THE WOODS.
—Bowers in the Jersey City *Journal*.

APPARITIONS

PURGING EXPRESS ABUSES

EVERY HOME, remarks one editorial observer, will feel the good effect of the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission for sweeping reductions and regulation of express rates, and Commissioner Franklin K. Lane, who has directed the three-years' investigation, is himself of the opinion that the conclusions reached constitute a long step toward the solution of the cost-of-living problem. Two features of the report are picked by the press having direct bearing upon this point. In the first place, the greatest proportional reduction of rates proposed is on small packages, such as the ordinary citizen is most likely to send or receive. The burden of expense, says the New York *Sun*, on the authority of one of the investigators, has been shifted "from the small package and placed on the heavier, it having been developed that it was the practise of the companies to load up the small packages with all the charges that the traffic could bear." And figures are given, we read further, showing "that last year the express companies carried about ten packages for every family in the United States," a proof "that express rates, more than freight rates, vitally concern the ordinary householder." These reforms also directly affect the cost of living, say several papers, by bringing the producer and consumer nearer together. We are told by the New York *Evening Mail*, for instance, that the new rates, among other things, "will enable the housekeeper to draw directly upon the farm for food supplies, to the mutual advantage of the farmer and the consumer."

As a result of this, "the most thorough, the most needed, and the most useful" investigation ever made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, sweeping reductions are made in express rates, and drastic changes in express practises. All was done with the cooperation of the companies, which announce an immediate compliance with the orders to mend their ways, but will protest, at a hearing on October 9, the proposition to reduce their receipts. Most of the papers, however, are inclined to think that the express people will accept the rate reduction when the time comes, in view of the popular demand for a parcel-post and the possible added profits in the growth of a low-rate small-package business.

The rate reductions average 15 per cent., and on lighter parcels from 20 to 30 per cent. No less important is the establishment of a simpler and more scientific method of fixing these rates. The country is to be divided into "blocks" approximately fifty miles square. Rates from all express stations within one block are the same to all those in any other given block. Thus, instead of 600,000,000 rates between 35,000 express stations, there will be 830 rates between 950 blocks. This, thinks the Commission, "will avoid the great body of complaints arising out of undercharges and overcharges, the present method of stating rates being so confusing that not even the express agents are able to discover the lawful rate between two points." A new classification of traffic is ordered and discrimination in favor of large shippers is provided against. "Express carriers must unite in direct through routes, reaching all cities and towns accessible to each other by the shortest route measured in time." A "precise statement" must be "published and filed showing the terminal service that is given at local stations." This, it is generally thought, will tend to a multiplication and extension of local wagon delivery service.

Perhaps the most welcome of all the devices proposed, remarks the New York *Sun*, is the one designed to prevent double collections. It is thus described briefly in the course of the report:

"To avoid prosecutions for illegal overcharges it is essential that double charges shall cease, and to this end a system of labels is herein prescribed—a yellow label which shows that the charges have been paid; a white label when the charges have not been paid, and if no label is carried on the package it must be delivered without charges and the error later corrected."

Another "petty source of irritation" to which *The Sun* calls attention "has been the difficulty of collecting claims for loss and damage." Now,

"Mr. Lane proposes that a claim must be disposed of within six months. Thus, a claim against an express company will no longer remain a family heirloom, to be handed on from generation to generation."

An idea of the sweeping nature of the rate reductions ordered may be had by a glance at a table compiled by the Commission

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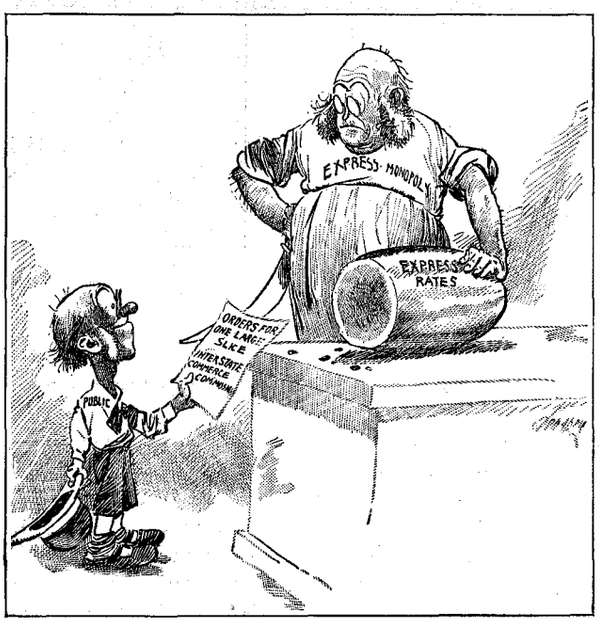
showing the new rates between the zone of which New York City is the center, and a number of other cities. We reprint part of it, as it appeared in the New York papers:

Between New York, N. Y., and		5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Present	.35	.40	.45	.75
	Proposed	.23	.25	.34	.75
Washington, D. C.	Present	.40	.50	.65	1.25
	Proposed	.25	.29	.44	1.15
New Orleans, La.	Present	.75	1.10	1.60	5.00
	Proposed	.41	.62	1.25	4.40
Chicago, Ill.	Present	.60	.75	1.10	2.50
	Proposed	.31	.42	.75	2.40
San Francisco, Cal.	Present	.80	1.50	3.50	13.50
	Proposed	.71	1.22	2.75	10.40
Denver, Colo.	Present	.80	1.25	2.25	8.00
	Proposed	.49	.77	1.64	5.95
Boston, Mass.	Present	.40	.45	.55	1.00
	Proposed	.24	.28	.40	1.00

This decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission is, in the opinion of the Newark *News*, much more than an order for rate reduction and improvement in express service. According to *The News:*

"It marks a long forward step in the regulation of a transportation enterprise and lays the foundation of further progress toward the satisfactory control of interstate enterprises in other fields.

"Those who have protested against the extension of the government regulation over trade, on the ground that no commission could be competent to master the great detail of private business, are here confronted with a practical demonstration against them."



"CUTTING ANOTHER MELON."
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

Tho it adds its word of praise, the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* ventures to say that the express report "will probably fall short of being popularly accepted as a solution of the problem." The only final solution, believe papers like the Indianapolis *News*, Philadelphia *Telegraph*, and Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, is the establishment of a parcel-post, the one plan, as the Washington *Times* views it, which "will provide the real scope that is needed if cheaper transport of small parcels is to reduce living costs." This system, predicts the New York *Evening World*, "is now bound to come and to come quickly." And it adds that, because the express companies know it, their protests against the new rates "are likely to be only formal." In fact, it seems to the New York *Tribune* that they should be very glad that "they are merely required to cut their unreasonable rates and set their houses in order rather than face the competition of a parcel-post."

The postponement of the carrying-out of the parcel-post scheme, which some see as an unwelcome consequence of this rate reduction, is not altogether displeasing to the Springfield *Republican*, which remarks:

"In view of the fact that the United States Post-office is not yet managed so economically and efficiently as it should be, there is reason to welcome as a substitute for the parcel-post the strict government regulation of the express-company business. The combination of private management and the effective supervision of such a body as the Interstate Commerce Commission may be the best practical solution of the problem for some time to come."

Criticisms of the report do not include any justification of the past methods of the express companies. The New York *Press* is thankful for the relief, but thinks the Interstate Commerce Commission has failed to find any scientific basis for its rate-fixing, that it has simply been guessing, and that "its guesswork is very bad." Moreover, it adds, "there ought to be no guessing anyway about a business which so vastly and vitally affects the cost of living in the United States." The Milwaukee *Free Press*, calling attention to the closely interwoven "intercorporate relations" among the companies, wonders that no dissolution was ordered. "The Commission," it says, "does not suggest a restoration of competitive conditions; on the contrary, the reforms which it orders to be instituted can not fail of perpetuating the relations already effected and of preparing the way for an even greater merging of interests." Tho "a radical change of conditions and methods" in the express business was obviously needed, the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* can not bring itself to approve the remedies ordered by Commissioner Lane—

"To prescribe the color of labels and penalize the company, of whose hundreds of thousands of employees one might make a mistake, for using the wrong one, and to 'doubly cross' the country into a vast checkerboard of 950 blocks, 50 miles square, upon which to establish rates, seems to come pretty near that paternalism which is tyranny, or that socialism which may be worse. At any rate, it is a very wide extension of the powers hitherto exercised by the Government. If this is to go on, who can predict when telegraphs, telephones, newspapers, street railways, automobiles, and many other of the imperative necessities of life may not fall under like restraint and jurisdiction, and if the Government is going into the business of establishing prices, why not begin with that of milk and eggs, as suggested at Oyster Bay, and let things down to the reach of the common man, and the common purse? Moreover, it is very doubtful whether the arbitrary checkerboard schedule of rates will work at all well in practise."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

SAGAMORE is apparently going to sag more and more.—*New York Sun.*

ITALY is not so different. The Camorrists have appealed their cases.—*Chicago News.*

THE Greeks are not starring in the Olympic games, but they shine in America.—*Columbia State.*

WANTING to vote is the old feminine instinct. It would be a feather in her hat.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE Carnegie pension board has lost the chance to grub-stake a Presidential candidate.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

IT probably surprizes Colonel Roosevelt very much that the Americans can do so well in the Olympic games under this Administration.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

MR. ROOSEVELT will keep on running. He is a study in momentum.—*Washington Star.*

AND we suppose the campaign songs will be written by the Bull Muse.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THIRD-PARTY baby is born, but is the father doing as well as could be expected?—*Wall Street Journal.*

MOST of that "humidity" which causes so-called "heat prostration" is sold over the bar.—*Chicago News.*

THESE mysterious Treasury knocks would indicate there is a bad spirit in the Cabinet.—*Philadelphia North American.*

IMPORTANT interviews with the Wilson girls are already crowding Kermit off the front page.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

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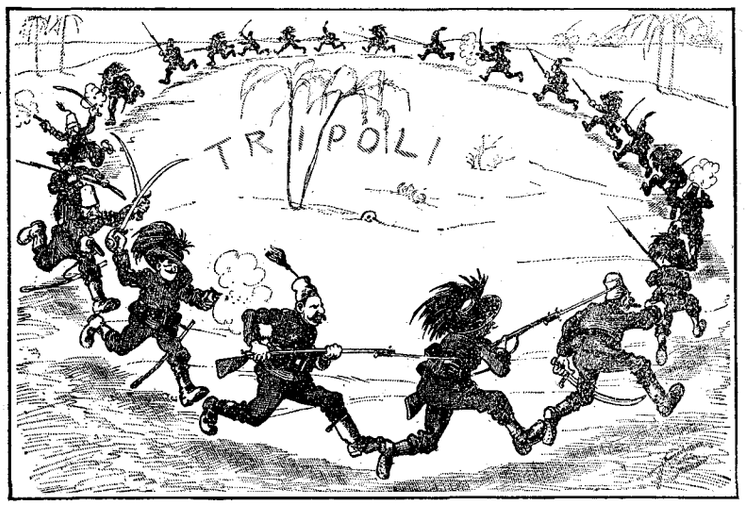
FOREIGN COMMENT

THE PEACE OUTLOOK

PROSPECTS OF PEACE in the Mediterranean seem dark. The Paris *Temps*, the ministerial organ, recently suggested a conference of all the Powers to arrange conditions on which they should propose peace to Italy and Turkey, or at least an armistice. It argued that both Turkey and Italy would be benefited by such an intervention, and declared that



THE DISPATCHES FROM TRIPOLI.
Each has the other on the run.
—*Dur's Elsass* (Mulhause).

Europe would show "that unselfish interest" which "gives her the right to insist that the two adversaries should recognize that she is now in a mood of uncompromising earnestness." We learn from the *Kreutzer Zeitung* (Berlin) that the French Premier, Mr. Poincaré, has been very active in his efforts to carry out the proposal of the *Temps*, which he is supposed, in fact, to have inspired. For this purpose he visited Rome and consulted the Italian Cabinet. The Berlin paper thus states the answer of Mr. Giolotti, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The sole condition on which Italy will join a conference is that the decree of annexation of Tripoli be not annulled. This would imply a recognition by the Powers of Italy's right in North Africa. Mr. Poincaré declined to give a definite answer to this suggestion, for it opened up a delicate question. The French Minister declared that he would first like to know what the allies of Italy thought about it, and with the most innocent air in the world advised Rome to make a similar claim at Berlin and Vienna. Naturally neither the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna nor at Berlin would expect Mr. Poincaré to take the initiative in recognizing the decree of annexation which France's representative at Constantinople would be compelled to discredit. A section of the Italian press believe that Mr. Poincaré's proposal for a conference is quite in favor at Rome and is backed by Russia, but is balked by the action of Germany and Austria."

We read in the *Corriere della Sera* (Milan) that certain Turkish journals invite Italy to follow in Tripoli the example of France in Tunis and of England in Egypt, but the most important paper of Constantinople, the *Tanin*, disapproves of a protectorate which would make Turkish sovereignty in North Africa a mere shadow of authority. Says the *Tanin:*

"We declare ourselves utterly opposed to such an Italian protectorate in Tripoli. The sovereignty of Turkey must be maintained entire and inviolable. We do not admit Italy's right of conquest and not until the invaders have actually and effectively conquered the country can the thought of a conference be entertained."

The *Osservatore Romano* deplores the violence with which certain sections of the Italian press have received the advice of the leading French newspaper, and after quoting the *Temps'* article, which we summarized in a recent issue, the Vatican organ remarks:

"The language of the *Temps* on this point is by no means lacking in calmness and courtesy. Yet the Italian press continue to make reply in a tone of excitement which reveals an utter lack of that self-possession which governments and peoples absolutely need in certain difficult and delicate crises of national life."

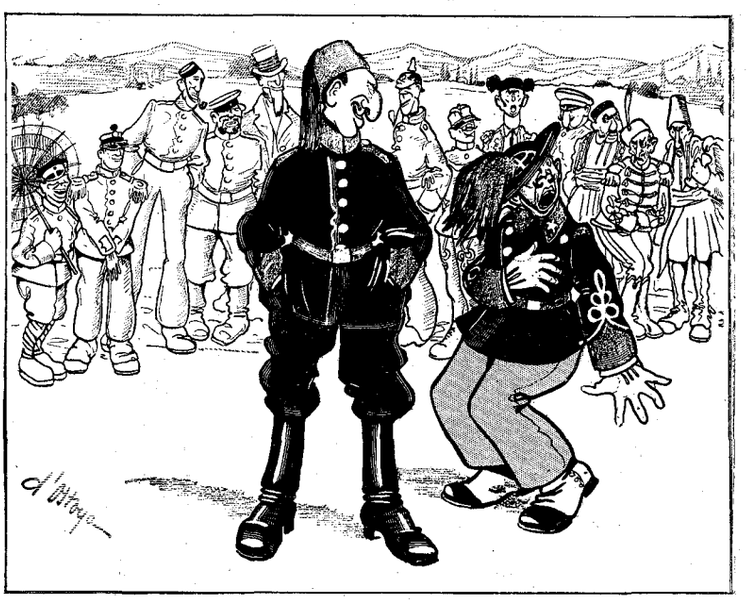
Italy, this writer goes on to say, would show that she is strong by exhibiting a little more patience and moderation. The Powers have the right to call the conference proposed by the *Temps*, and—

"It is self-evident that Europe has a right to ask of Italy the acquiescence to this demand. Italy, indeed, may claim all the rights of a victor, but must recollect that she provoked the conflict and made the first attack on her adversary, . . . and it is through her means that now the interests, the peace, the tranquillity of Europe have been exposed, it may be involuntarily on her part, to serious risks.

"We have nothing to say to those Italian papers which seem to be infected with a morbid megalomania and war-fever. They urge the Government to continue in the path it has taken without thought or reckoning of any kind. These papers openly affirm 'we are the sole judges of ownership in the conquered islands, for we are their conquerors.'"

The *Osservatore* sorrowfully concludes with the following words:

"Such claims, we confess, fill us with alarm. For we fear that we are likely thus to bring down misfortune and the gravest perils upon our country, which we love with a steady and serious constancy, and a certain section of the press plainly show that this firm patriotism which we have always advocated on principle, is more and more becoming lost to them."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE LITTLE SOLDIER'S DILEMMA.
ITALY.—"After all I've done, Turkey only grins!"
—*Rire* (Paris).

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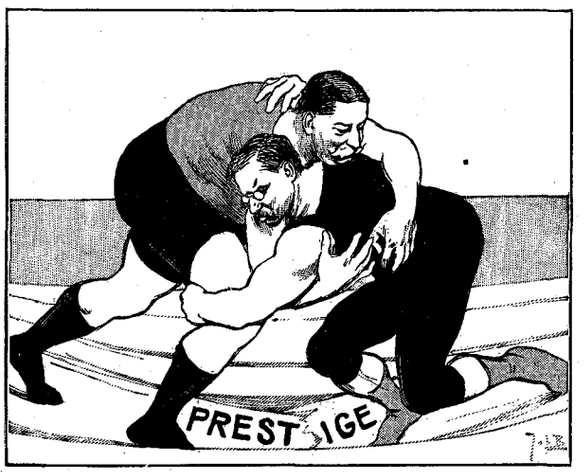
A FRENCH VIEW OF OUR CAMPAIGN

THE "WELTER of mean political ambitions" is the description given by the London *Morning Post* to the "rough-and-tumble fight," as it is further styled, between President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt. The French press in general appear unable to elucidate the fine points of the fray, but the *Revue des Deux Mondes* feels compelled, through its chief editor, Francis Charmes, to give its readers a plain account of the matter, and a somewhat incisive comment upon it. This journalist seems to take up his pen almost reluctantly as he writes:

"We have not, so far, spoken of the resounding combat which has been going on in the United States between Mr. Taft, the President of the Republic, and Mr. Roosevelt, who is seeking re-election to that office. Now that the first act of this astounding drama has been closed, and its sequel and dénouement are preparing, it is high time that our readers should become acquainted with the tragic circumstances. The spectacle presented in the United States is curious, and tinged with lurid hues. The political manners of that Republic are not only astonishing to us, they are positively shocking. While our politics are sometimes stormy, a stand-up prize-fight, such as Messrs. Taft and Roosevelt are having, would be impossible here. At the worst, some parallel to it might be found in a local village election. But when with us the struggle stretches to the circumference of a national competition it rises in tone; we do not, in France, see candidates for the Presidency of the Republic bandy terms of vituperation which remind one of the gods of Homer or the cab-drivers of the city."



THEIR PRESTIGE IS BREAKING DOWN.
—*Amsterdammer.*

The blame, says Mr. Charmes, largely lies with the method of electing the Chief Magistrate. France has the advantage in her method, he thinks:

"Happily, our institutions do not expose us to the disgrace of these incidents. Our method of electing a president of the French Republic is indeed criticized. It is, perhaps, a little too narrow. But on comparing it with the American system we are quite ready to overlook its imperfections. Since 1871, we may say, without counting in Mr. Thiers, who was elected by the National Assembly, we have had seven presidential elections. They have all gone off amid perfect order, without long intrigues or passionate quarrels, and not a word uttered in bad taste has been spoken publicly or privately with regard to the candidates on one side or the other. The courtesy and decency befitting such a transaction have been strictly maintained. The constitution of 1875 was well inspired in the method it prescribed for the election of a President of the Republic."

This writer then compares Taft and Roosevelt. The former is not "naturally a fighter," we read, "he still preserves his character as an ex-judge, and does not possess the intensity, the verve, the dashing fury of Mr. Roosevelt," who shows "a violence that is unscrupulous." While Taft has "recriminated to the best of his power," his adversary has so acted as to sink in the estimation of the editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, who declares:

"It is difficult to recognize the Roosevelt of a while ago. While we admire his indomitable energy, we are compelled to ask whether he is not more harmful than useful to his country. His distorted countenance reflects that of other historic orators, who have passed along the stage with frantic power, ending in tragedy. The rumbling thunder of coming revolution is in his voice.

"His electoral campaign will prove an important episode in the evolution of the United States, which will no longer be the land it formerly was, any more than Roosevelt now can be the Roosevelt of yore. Many columns of the temple, hitherto held to be solid, will turn out to be broken; many things hitherto held to be consecrated to liberty will be made abominable; some hallowed principles will be discarded forever. But, of course, it is not only in America that we have witnessed similar transformations."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE AND BETTER EGYPTIAN COTTON

LORD KITCHENER has not been quite a year at the helm of Egyptian affairs, but it appears that already he has been able to execute many reforms which, by increasing the annual output of cotton and bettering its quality, will at the same time improve the lot of the Egyptian peasantry and prove "most beneficial to the . . . Lancashire spinners." It seems that British mill-owners for years "have been loud in their demand that Egyptian authorities should intervene" in this matter, but neither Lord Cromer nor the late Sir Eldon Gorst, during their terms of office as head of the Occupation, could carry out the wishes of the English manufacturers, and the task was reserved for Kitchener of Khartum. Kitchener has performed the task to the satisfaction of his people, one of whom pays a glowing tribute to his accomplishment in this direction in *The Pioneer* (Allahabad, India), which is believed to be the semiofficial organ of the British-Indian Government, and a spokesman for the English merchant community in the East, and therefore a high authority in matters such as these. The methods that the new Consul-General has adopted to stimulate cotton growth in Egypt, according to this writer, are:

"In the first place, it was decided to distribute cotton-seed to the cultivators. The latter have been accustomed for years to purchase their seed either from the ginners or from ordinary merchants. As the 'fellah' is remarkable for his lack of foresight, he invariably dealt with the merchant, for the ginners, while they supplied good seed, had to do so at a high price. The merchants, however, pandering to the peculiar mentality of the native cultivator, who placed cheapness before quality, always contrived to attract him by the comparatively low price or by the easy terms of payment offered. Naturally, the merchants compensated by giving either an inferior variety or a mixt quality. As a result, we have run a great risk of seeing the cotton crop suffer very serious deterioration, and as the welfare of the whole country depends on the high standard being maintained, the Government decided that the time had come for intervention. So the 'fellaheen' have been offered good cotton-seed of every variety at very low prices and on very easy terms, and since this innovation completely cuts the ground from under the feet of the unscrupulous seed merchants, the result will be most beneficial to the cultivators, the country, and to the Lancashire spinners, who have been loud in their demand that the Egyptian authorities should intervene. The effect should make itself manifest in both the quantity and the quality of the present crop."

This is only one of the reforms inaugurated, the others being outlined as follows:

"In addition, Lord Kitchener has arranged for official weighing stations to be set up in the villages, and for the daily cotton prices to be telegraphed from Minet el-Bassal, the Alexandria cotton exchange, and posted up at the Mudirias (schools) and Markazes (district courts). It is difficult to conceive any

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measure of more beneficial effect to the poor, misled 'fellah.' Rarely does the ordinary cultivator get paid for the full weight of his cotton. He has a vague idea of what a 'canter' (100 lbs.) should be, but he has no means of checking the total weight, and the dealer takes full advantage of his ignorance and his credulity. Now he can take his cotton to the government weigher and the dealer is forced to accept the latter's certificate or go without the cotton, which, as he has already contracted to purchase it, he can not do, since the practise in Egypt is for the cultivator to agree to sell his crop to the dealer—the contract is often made before the seed has sprouted—at so many dollars or piastres below the official rate of the day on which he delivers it to the dealer. As the 'fellah' has no means of knowing exactly what the ruling rate is, he is invariably swindled, and it is to help him in this respect that Lord Kitchener has decided to give him, at his doorstep so to speak, the official quotation direct from the Cotton Exchange."

HARD TIMES IN JAPAN

JAPAN will surpass America in the number of super-dreadnoughts in her Navy in a few years if her ambitious naval program is carried out, but it will be at the expense of a heavy additional load of taxation on an already overtaxed people. In reading the current issues of Japanese newspapers one thing which repeatedly arrests attention is the serious concern with which the editors are discussing the remedy for the high price of rice. Not a few journals have been publishing series of articles narrating how the masses are suffering from the unprecedented advance in the price of this staple foodstuff. The *Yorodzu* (Tokyo), for one, tells us how some children are obliged to attend schools without taking any luncheon, and how the poor are cutting their rations—which were never generous, even when rice was comparatively cheap. Altho the organs of the Japanese Government are inclined to make light of such stories, declaring that they are the creation of sensationalism or sentimentality, it can not be denied that the populace of Japan are having exceedingly hard times, unless such journals as the *Jiji* (Tokyo), the *Nichi-nichi* (Tokyo), and the *Asahi* (Tokyo) are to be described as sensational.

The Japanese Government itself has been forced to take cognizance of the miseries entailed by the high price of rice, and to reduce the import duty on foreign rice. At the same time, many Japanese writers think that the real cause of general poverty now prevailing in the Mikado's realm lies deep-seated, and can not be remedied by such palliative measures as the temporary reduction or suspension of import duties on foodstuffs. This view is set forth in a cold-blooded, business-like manner in an exhaustive article appearing in the Tokyo *Keizai Zashi* (Journal of Economics). According to this article, the total income of the entire Japanese people in Japan proper is $1,133,143,790, or about $23 per capita. And it adds:

"Taxes on this total income, including those payable to the national treasury as well as for provincial and municipal taxes, aggregate $219,151,383, or $4.40 per capita. Deducting the taxes, the net income of each Japanese amounts to $19 per year, or $1.50 a month. Imagine the lot of a man who is forced to live on a scanty income of $1.50 a month! I do not lose sight of the fact that the well-to-do pay proportionately larger taxes, thus lessening the burden of the poorer classes; yet the fact remains that a nation which has to pay as taxes so much as 19.4 per cent. of its income is not in wholesome state."

As a remedy the writer urges a radical curtailment of public expenditure. He believes that, next to Russia, Japan devotes to public expenditure the largest proportion of her national income. In support of this statement, he presents the following table showing the percentage of the national incomes of seven leading Powers used for Governmental expenditures:

	Per cent of Income		Per cent of Income.
United States	.65	Italy	2.12
Great Britain	1.14	Japan	2.43
Germany	1.34	Russia	2.62
France	2.12		

Many circumstances conspire to bring about the present financial and business depression in Japan, but at the root of it all, the writer believes, is the oppression of heavy taxation. Without applying the ax to the root, he argues, it is useless to strive to find the way out of this embarrassing situation.

PLATFORM AMENITIES.

PRESIDENT TAFT (Conductor of the White House Express)—"You can't go on this train."
COLONEL ROOSEVELT—"Well, if I can't, you shan't."
—*Punch* (London).

ARGENTINE REMEDIES FOR THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

THE BIG NATIONS are not the only ones suffering from the enhanced expense of existence, tho they have been complaining the loudest about it. South America now joins the chorus, and the Argentine Republic, one of the most fertile and productive lands on the globe in proportion to its population, is bitterly feeling the universal pinch. The *Argentina* (Buenos Ayres) has some suggestions for relieving the situation which may have their lesson for us. First it examines the causes of the trouble, and finds them strangely like what our editors and statesmen have discovered here. The extravagance of the newly rich, the exactions of a high tariff, and the Government's indifference to the needs of the people are the three main iniquities, in the view of the *Argentina*. This paragraph reads like some of our American comments on conditions in this country:

"In our rapidly progressing country many of the inhabitants have been seized with a delirious passion for grandeur. You hear of nothing but vast business undertakings resulting in immense profits. Dazzled by the spectacle of poor men rapidly becoming rich, every one believes himself destined to soar aloft and seize the very stars, forgetful of the soil beneath his feet.

"This is the only way to explain the reckless spirit of extravagance which reigns in Argentina in the highest as well as in the lowest classes. Yet few dare to speak of destitution in this land, preferring to brag that a higher per cent. make fortunes here than in any other country. They even deny that any poverty exists in Argentina. The wealth of the parvenus has been the veil, the screen, which seems to hide with

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a fresh and verdant covering the true state of things, when it is set forth to foreigners."

The Government shuts its eyes to the measures taken by traders and importers to enrich themselves more and more while the rights of the laborers, the employees, are invaded, and heavy prices imposed at will upon the common necessities of life. The various municipalities must now intervene to provide better, cheaper dwellings for the poor in the first place; hence we read that in the capital and in each important city—

"Sanitary houses for the poor must be provided by the municipality at a minimum rent. This is most urgent. If the central Government once takes the initiative in this matter the example will be followed throughout the country."

This new housing of the poor, a distinctly Socialistic movement, quite in accord with the Socialistic antecedents of Argentina, must be followed up with a greater or less degree of free trade. As we read:

"There must also be a lowering or abolition of the tax or tariff on all articles, whether imported or not, of primal necessity. In the country and villages, as the Government reserves certain lands for the Church or public offices, a certain territory ought to be reserved for free farms. War without quarter must be waged against huge estates, and land-grabbers who would monopolize the soil. Small proprietorship must be promoted. In this way those who work the land will be directly favored in receiving the fruits of it, while the land-grabbers will find themselves compelled to use their surplus capital in some other way, thereby fostering the industries."

Small banks and cooperative stores are also advocated. "Every means must be taken to protect the agricultural worker against the allurements of the city. If he emigrates thither he only augments the destitute class, and his production is kept from passing immediately into the hands of the consumer through the wiles of the speculator." Above all things, Argentina must not export her food products. It is the duty of the Government—

"to limit the exportation of cereals and meats, beef and mutton. At the same time the maximum and minimum price of such commodities must be set by the authorities. The number of middlemen and commission merchants must be limited, and each of them licensed by the Government. The number of this class of merchants has increased amazingly in these latter times, and has done a great deal to give an artificial value to the staple articles of consumption. A tax must be imposed upon all transactions in such articles, so as to make speculation less frequent. In conclusion, we would say that it is useless for Argentina to raise great armies, powerful fleets, to boast of our growing export trade, our populous cities, while many of our people are being half starved, while they live in unsanitary houses, while our race is in constant danger of degenerating in physical and mental health.

"Our country is new and great, destined to make vast progress among the nations. It is all the more necessary that we should take every opportunity to avoid those economic cataclysms which we have witnessed in other quarters of the globe, cataclysms which have always resulted in the most horrible bloodshed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILLIAM LOVES PUNS.

"I don't know about France occupying Morocco, but I know that Morocco will occupy France for some time to come yet."
—*Rire* (Paris).

GERMANY'S PEACEFUL INTENTIONS

GERMANY is not plotting or building ships against England. She will not dispute British supremacy upon the sea. England is too touchy and sensitive upon this subject, says Mr. Arthur von Gwinner, in the *Nord und Süd* (Berlin). This writer is the Pierpont Morgan of Germany, being director of the Deutsche Bank and president of the much-mooted Bagdad Railroad, his country's great highway of Oriental commerce. He says that as Germany is no longer merely a farming country, its foreign commerce requires a strong navy to protect it. Yet:

"English public opinion has long been persuaded that the building of Germany's fleet has its only object in a meditated attack upon England. That sea supremacy is for Great Britain a life-and-death question is, however, as well understood and appreciated in Germany as it is in England. How is it that public opinion on the other side of the North Sea can not be convinced that Germany, too, considers a strong fleet a matter of vital importance?

"So long as the German Empire was merely an agricultural state it could do without a fleet, but since it has become industrial it requires, just as the British Empire does, a navy for the protection of its world-wide commerce."

The able leader of the National Liberal Party in the Reichstag, a party which is far from being Chauvinistic in its views, speaks much in the same way in an article he contributes to the same review. In this powerful military and political organ Mr. Bassermann writes:

"Our naval program is not dictated by a desire to equal that of England. It is laid down on account of the belief that as Germany's commerce grows and her colonial possessions expand, so the need for the adequate protection of Germany and her colonies becomes greater. As soon as both peoples realize that Germany has no wish to encroach upon England's supremacy at sea, and that a German fleet of such size and strength as is demanded for the safety of German power and economic interests is not evidence of our hostile intentions against England, then we may find ground for an understanding which it appears to me is drawing nearer every day."

The well-known Professor Schiemann, an eminent editor and writer on political and economic subjects, thus joins in the chorus of pacific protest, writing in the *Nord und Süd* as follows:

"Germany, next to England, has the largest mercantile navy in the world. Our ships plow every sea; there is no coast which they do not touch; no land exists in which there are no Germans. Now protection, as is self-evident, must be provided for German commerce, German ships, and German people. I believe—and I wish the English people to understand it—that this protection can not be provided without a strong navy. How very different would be the state of things throughout the world if England and Germany could only reach out hands to each other and would exorcise forever the evil specters of mistrust which stand in the way of normal development.

"I am thoroughly convinced that there is not, and can not be, any combination of a political or intellectual character which would do more for the good of the world than that of England and Germany."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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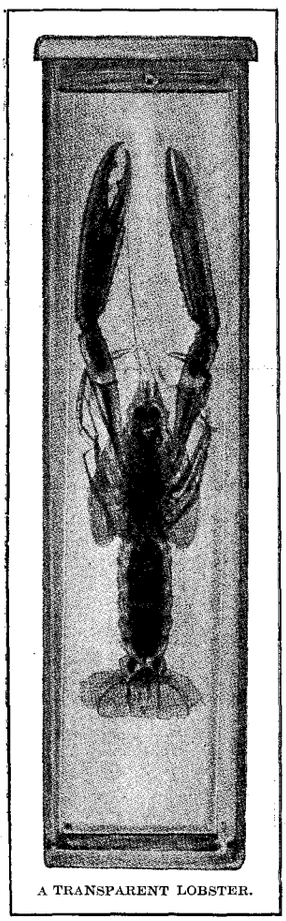
A STEP TOWARD BODILY TRANSPARENCY

READERS of Mr. H. G. Wells's earlier stories will remember that in his remarkable and well-considered tale of "The Invisible Man," the hero renders himself invisible by making his body perfectly transparent, and this he effects by causing all of its elements to assume the same refractive power toward light as that possest by the outside air. Once grant the possibility of such a thing, and the grotesque wonders of Wells's tale follow as a matter of course. A step toward this very possibility seems to have been taken abroad, in both France and Germany, and in the simplest possible manner—an extension of the principle on which depends the translucency of greased paper. The French and German biologists saturate their preparations with oil of the proper kind and, presto! they become so transparent that their internal structure is clearly visible. In an article on "Transparent Anatomical Preparations," contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, June 22), Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz expounds the principle and practise of this strangely acquired transparency. He describes more particularly the work of Professor Spalteholz of Leipsic, but similar methods have been developed in France, in the zoological laboratory of Yves Delage, at the Sorbonne, and by still another German, Professor Schultze. Says Dr. Gradenwitz:



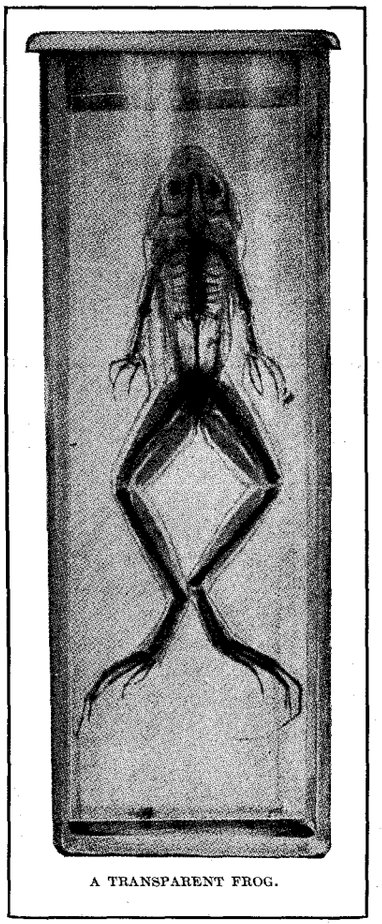
A TRANSPARENT LOBSTER.

"We may easily understand the progress that might be made by anatomy if dissected organs and entire animal bodies could be made transparent, so as to reveal all the details of their structures down to the configuration of their blood-vessels and nerves. Now this remarkable result is at present at the disposal of all, owing to a very simple process.

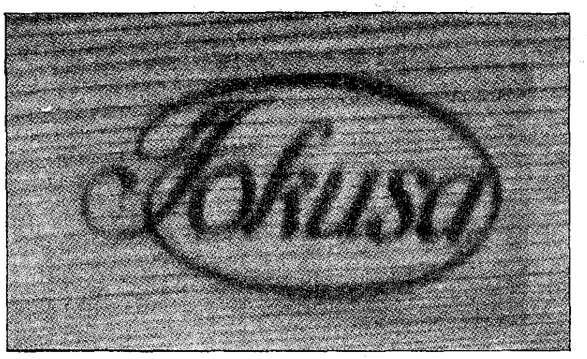
"It is well known that part of the light that strikes an object penetrates to its interior, while the rest is reflected at its surface. The proportion of reflected light reaches a minimum and the light that penetrates into the interior is at a maximum when the indices of refraction of the two substances are equal; this case thus corresponds to the maximum of transparency. This is why a plate of ground glass becomes more nearly transparent in contact with an oil and altogether transparent when it is plunged into a liquid having the same index of refraction as glass.

"These simple laws have been long employed to determine the indices of refraction of inorganic substances. For organic bodies (animal or vegetable), where the conditions are considerably more complicated, it has not hitherto been thought possible to utilize them. These bodies, even in their simplest forms, are composed of different sorts of tissue, made up, in their form, of an infinity of microscopically small elements whose different kinds may have greatly diverse indices of refraction. This is why not only the surface of the human body, but also that of each element taken by itself, reflects light so that the proportion of light that traverses the body is insignificant, if it exists at all.

"Altho it is consequently impossible to have a substance whose index of refraction equals those of the different parts of a live creature, Prof. W. Spalteholz, of the University of Leipsic, has made the interesting discovery that, without satisfying this theoretic condition, organic bodies may perfectly well be rendered transparent. There exists for each tissue, each organ, and each animal, an average index of refraction such that in practise, transparency may be attained. This index is intermediate among those of the different tissues. When an organ is thrust into a liquid possessing this average index, and becomes impregnated with it, the maximum possible transparence is realized. In the body thus rendered transparent, each component that has an index differing from the average will appear more or less distinctly . . . These contrasts may be accentuated by differences of color. Thus when bodies are rendered transparent by this process, we are enabled to recognize the finest details (many times finer than in radiograms or radioscopy); on the other hand, this process presents the advantage of furnishing, instead of a reproduction, the anatomical preparation itself, which may be observed from all sides.



A TRANSPARENT FROG.



READING THROUGH A BOARD.

"The volatile oils lend themselves best to this process, because of their great [chemical] indifference and their inalterability.

"Professor Spalteholz prefers the methylic ether of salicylic acid, whose index of refraction lies between 1.534 and 1.558, and benzoate of benzyl, whose index lies between 1.568 and 1.570. By mixing these two liquids in variable proportions, we may render transparent any anatomical preparation whatever. In order to give to the exterior surface of the liquid a form as regular as possible, the body is introduced into a rectangular vessel of polished glass. In animals so treated, there may be perfectly distinguished the positions of the bones, the brain, the

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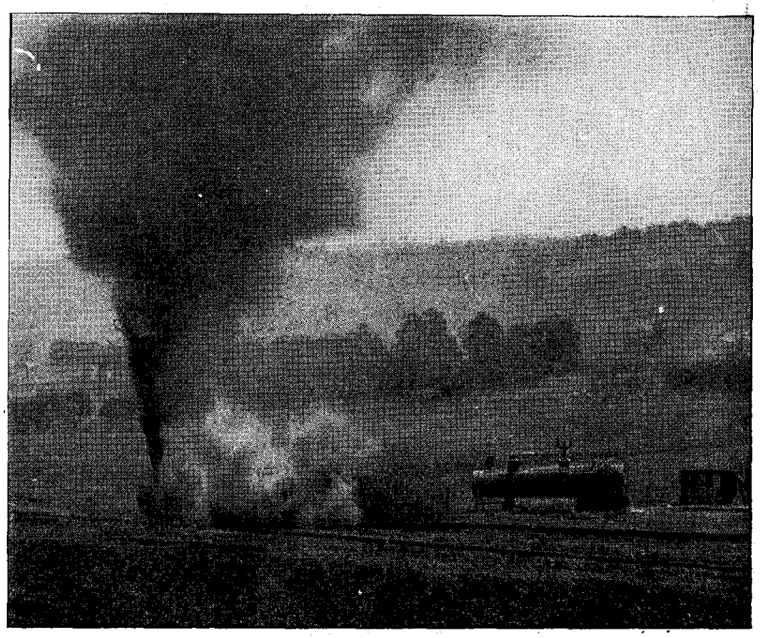
heart, etc., while by varying the index of refraction any desired tissue may be accentuated, and others caused to disappear.

"The refractive index of a given tissue has, it would appear, a relation to the age of the animal. This index is in fact lower as the creature is younger. Very beautiful and instructive preparations are obtained by injecting into the blood-vessels coloring matters that make it possible to distinguish very clearly the distribution of these vessels. By injecting Wood's metal into the labyrinth or coloring the calcareous cells of the bones, we may observe, in all their details, the presence and development of the bony nuclei. Mr. Spalteholz is at present occupied in elaborating a method of coloring the nerves that will doubtless greatly increase our knowledge of the nervous system.

"The same process is evidently applicable to the tissues of plants; it makes it possible, for instance, to render thin slices of wood transparent, revealing its structure with remarkable clearness, as the accompanying photograph illustrates."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EXPLODING A BOILER ON PURPOSE

A SERIES of elaborate tests of boilers that have been going on for a year past at Coatesville, Pa., ended on June 20 with a somewhat dramatic explosion. Boilers of two opposed types, the sectional and the radial-stay, were filled with water, which was converted into steam. The sectional boiler stood the test till the end, but the other exploded before the water had entirely boiled away. Never before, we are told editorially by *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York, June 28), have such careful arrangements been made to watch every stage of the process from a condition of safety to rupture, as in this case. It was generally anticipated that both boilers would succumb, the only question being which would collapse first, and the endurance of the sectional boiler was unexpected. The tests aroused wide interest. Says the paper just named, in an extended account:



THE EXPLOSION.

"The test simply consisted of starting the fire with the water at the proper height above the crown-sheet and then allowing the water to fall until something happened—that something being expected to be the failure of the crown-sheet. The site chosen for the work was ideal. The cinder-dump extends as a long and high fill along one side of the valley, with no buildings of any kind within a quarter of a mile, and it runs in a general easterly and westerly direction. A stream supplying water for Coatesville flows along the foot of the northerly slope of the dump, while on the north the hills are wooded and rise with a gentle slope to a height of a few hundred feet above it. At the point selected for the tests the dump is leveled to a plateau about 200 feet wide, while to the southeast of it is an open field rising with a gentle slope. In the southeast corner of this field a grand stand was erected, from every seat of which a clear view could be obtained of both boilers and of the bomb-proof, or fort, for the official observers and directors of the test. Somewhat to the west, and about 200 feet nearer the seat of action, was a small platform and shelter on which one of the Pathé Frères photographers was stationed for the purpose of taking moving pictures of the scene below. The grand stand had a seating capacity of about 300, and was filled with men and women, while from 150 to 200 more were scattered over the slope in the neighborhood. . . . . .

"The day was an ideal one for the work. The temperature was in the seventies, there was a pleasant breeze blowing from the west, and there were just enough of clouds in the sky to make it a typical day of June.

"Both boilers were under steam, the safety-valves of the Jacobs-Shupert blowing vigorously. The boilers were set facing the southwest, and at a slight angle with each other. This put their fire-box ends at an angle of about 45 degrees with the line of vision of the observers on the grand stand. This was so that in case of a violent failure and a throwing of the mass, due to the collapse of the fire-box, the movement would be away from the spectators. The boilers were about 800 feet from the guests who, with the exception of the official observers, were the nearest to the scene of action.

"The official observers were stationed in a bomb-proof or fort erected back of the boilers, and about 250 feet away. On top of it were two telescopes which were used for reading the steam-gages and water-glasses.

"To complete the arrangements telephonic communication was established between the bomb-proof and the grand stand, with an assistant at the latter point who stood throughout the whole test with the receiver at his ear, and with a megaphone in his hand, through which he announced the readings of the observers as to pressure and water level as they were sent to him."

As has been said, the first boiler acted in an exemplary manner. So did the second until the observers noted that the water-level had sunk to 14½ inches below the crown-sheet. Then, says the narrator:

"There was a puff of black smoke out from the right-hand side of the foundation that curled around back of the fire-box, to be followed by a blast of black smoke from the left, a dull roar, a cloud of smoke and flying débris, and the disappearance of the boiler and all that part of the field, while the cloud swept out to the left and right for about 150 feet, and up for a similar distance. Evidently something had happened this time.

"In a minute the smoke and steam cleared away and there stood the boiler. It had been lifted from its foundation and moved ahead and to one side about 18 inches. The brickwork of the foundation and the arch was scattered, hot and glowing, for 50 feet in all directions."

Says *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, June 29), in an account of the tests:

"The tests were naturally of a very spectacular nature, and the interest of the thousands of spectators was intense. This fact in no wise detracts from their tremendous importance, and their influence on future locomotive-boiler construction. It was the culmination of tests which have been conducted through several months by Dr. W. F. M. Goss, Dean of the Schools of Engineering of the University of Illinois. The entire series covers, of course, many other points than the possibility of explosion. We are informed by Dr. Goss that it will take about a month to prepare the full report, which is highly favorable to the sectional boiler.

"A large number of locomotives with this boiler are, as is well

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WATCHING THE BOILER BLOW UP AT A SAFE DISTANCE—THE GRAND STAND.

known, in use on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway. The additional expense of construction over that of the ordinary type has been large. This we are informed has been due to the inadequacy of the means of manufacture; and will be largely overcome by the use of the new and most improved machinery."

The technical papers seem to agree that the test, so far as it went, was a triumph for the sectional form of boiler. Says *The Engineering Review* (New York, June 29):

"As both of these boilers were new, carefully made and tested under similar conditions, it appears that the sectional type marks a step in advance in locomotive-boiler construction, in so far as violent explosions are less likely to occur from low water."

CONTAGIOUS TUBERCULOSIS

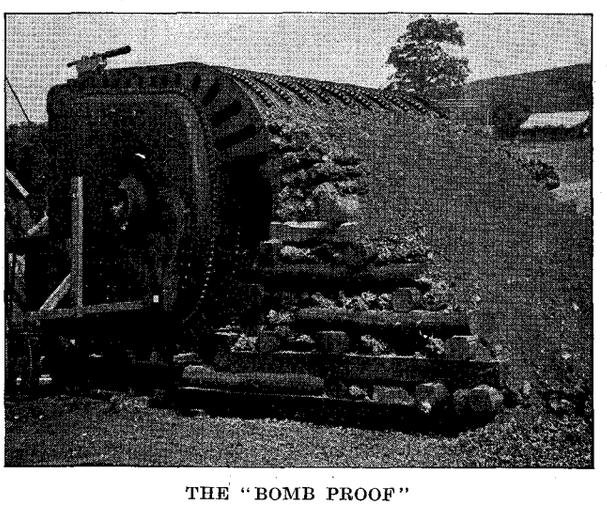
ALTHO TUBERCULOSIS is well recognized as an infectious disease, it has never been thought possible to transmit it by mere contact. That this may happen in certain cases, however, seems to be proved by the experiments of Piery, a Frenchman, who has found tubercle bacilli in the perspiration of tuberculous patients. This investigator, we are told by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 20), assured himself, before collecting the perspiration, that it could have been infected in no way from an outside source. He inoculated guinea-pigs with it and succeeded in many cases in infecting them with the disease. We read:

"He examined in this way nine cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, of which five yielded virulent perspiration. . . . He even studied thirteen cases of surgical tuberculosis and found Koch's bacillus four times in the perspiration.

"The sweat of the tuberculous is thus poisonous in a proportion varying between 30 and 54 per cent., according to the type of disease.

"Mr. Piery thinks that the elimination of the tubercle bacilli through the sweat is connected with the frequent septicemic nature of the tuberculous infection; it is in any case one argument the more in favor of this theory.

"Sweat is thus an agent of contagion, dangerous in itself either directly (contagion by contact and penetration through the skin of the infected person), or indirectly (infection of linen, clothes, garments, etc.). Special prophylactic measures are thus necessary with every tuberculous patient, even in the case of internal surgical lesions, benign or latent. Among these measures, the most important is the repeated disinfection of all objects that may be infected by the perspiration, and the isolation of the patient in a bed that he must always occupy alone."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE "BOMB PROOF"

From which the officials observed the boilers during the tests. Note the telescope on top.

READING A PAGE AT A GLANCE

THE POWER of apprehension by vision varies greatly in different persons, even in such a simple act as the enumeration of different objects. Most of us can tell, for instance, whether in a group of dots on a paper there are four or five, without counting them, but if in a larger group we were asked to tell whether there were 25 or 26, we should have to count. And yet there are authentic cases on record where a person was able to recognize the number of as many as 60 objects, merely by glancing at the group. When we pass on to a more complex act, like reading, there is equal diversity. The child of old had to spell out his words, letter by letter; if trained by modern methods, he recognizes each word, without spelling it. Most of us read by taking in several words at a time. But the record seems to be held by a case reported in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, July 6) by Dr. George M. Gould, the well-known medical writer and editor, in which a man could actually take in a whole page of print without reading it, a few words at a time, in the usual way. This Dr. Gould believes to be abnormal, and dependent on defective vision, odd as this may seem. He writes:

"Mr. C—— had the power of reading a page of an ordinary book, duodecimo or octavo, at a glance. His eyes and attention were fixt on the page for but a second or two, and it was read, its statements or contents so fixt in memory that they could be brought forth from that 'vasty deep' whenever in after years desired. Page after page was thus read; and book after book, year following year. Several volumes might thus be gleaned in an evening. It scarcely needs the saying that it was necessary that the book should be 'easy reading'; its English of good style; the subject treated not essentially unfamiliar, recondite, or philosophic, but within the easy grasp of the man's intellect, such as well-written novels, narrative, history, essays, poetry, the magazines, etc. In reading poetry, of which he was extremely fond, he could by a glance store his memory with the line or stanza of a page

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or poem which to his critical judgment stood out with superior excellence.

"This ability began to show itself in late mid-life, growing more and more perfect in his later years. It was often put to the test by his assistants or secretaries, and more frequently he vainly tried to prove that they possest the same celerity of reading as himself. Not one could even remotely rival him. In directing such tests by others he persistently urged that they could carry them out as speedily and correctly as himself, if they followed his own rule and habit, namely, fixing the gaze and attention on the center of the page, thus causing at once the entire page to swim into view, to be perceived and to be photographed in memory. He was scornful of the ordinary fashion of reading line after line, or sentence after sentence. Of course, none ever succeeded in reading as did he, and he could not understand it; he was even vexed by it, and bluntly said that their inability was due to mental causes or lack of exercise. He never dreamed that his ability in the act of reading so rapidly sprang from a strange peculiarity of disease in his own eyes.

"Every student of vision knows that, as a general fact, it is optically impossible for the two normal and immobile eyes to look intently on a small object such as a word or two in the center of a page, and, at the identical instant, see and understand all the sentences at the limits of the page above, below, etc. The structure of the human retina and the history of its function absolutely forbid it. The 'field of vision,' it is true, may be thus mapped, and its widest boundaries localized by means of the mere existence of illuminated objects placed at the edge—but that is not intellectual vision, and memory is not called in. . . . . .

"Optically considered, it all appeared primarily to be the result of a marvelous, even an impossible, perfection of the visual mechanism, united, of course, to a mental outfitting of exquisite sensitiveness, infallible memory, and extraordinary intellect. No question may be raised as to these last-named endowments of his mind, but pertaining to the very large and primary part played by the eyes themselves, the phenomenon was based solely on a pathologic lesion—it was due to disease. It was, in truth, a rare but not the first instance of physiologic function perfected through life's splendid ingenuity and repair, even re-creation, out of the mangled left-overs of morbidity and disorganization."

This prodigy, in short, had lost the use of the central sensitive part of his right retina, which had been destroyed by disease in middle life. The tendency of a remaining part to take on the functions of a lost part here came into play, and the region about the destroyed spot increased its sensitiveness so widely that it could see clearly all that border region of the printed page that usually seems blurred to us when we look fixedly at the center only. Of course, the central part could not be seen at all by that eye, but it could by the other eye, and the two together could thus see the whole page clearly. A wonderful memory did the rest. But just how was the increased sensitiveness of the surrounding retina attained after the central spot or "macula" had been destroyed? Says Dr. Gould:

"In the common eye of mankind the accuracy and perfection of imaging in the more outlying retinal regions lessens with every degree traveled toward the periphery. But some relative accuracy is retained in all parts, and this, beyond doubt, is capable of increased education. It is a well-known fact that the creation of a new macula frequently takes place at some distance away, when the original macula has been destroyed. Some birds have two normal maculas. In the present peculiar case the striving after a new macula would be, and certainly was, replaced by exceptional sensitizing, enlarging, and educating of the greater zone surrounding the lost macula. This trend or necessity was aided by the fact that being originally right-eyed, this man's right eye, after the loss of its central vision, held, in part at least, to its natural right and habit of dominancy. . . . . .

The extremely sensitive and highly endowed brain thus seized on the disadvantages of disease and turned them into a superbly valuable excellence. This anomalous acquirement of synchronous large-space reading was a great aid to the man as student and master of literature.

"It may be added that a normal pair of eyes, without any lateral motion, is able to read printed lines at 15 inches distance, only when such lines are from about ½ to 1 inch long. To extend this length of line to 3 or 4 inches, as in the present case, and synchronously to visualize intelligently thirty or forty lines, is beyond question impossible for the normal visual mechanism. But to such eyes as those of Mr. C—— it would not only be possible, but, well considered, natural. . . . . .

"It appears clear to me that so long as the two eyes retain the habitual functions of the two normal macular regions there can never be such a marvelous extension of synchronous and perfect peripheral vision as was illustrated in Mr. C——'s case. That is possible only when one macula is destroyed, with retention of the perfect peripheral portions."

FROST AS THE MINER'S FRIEND

IT MIGHT BE THOUGHT that the freezing cold of high northern latitudes would put a stop to mining operations; yet methods have been developed in the Ural Mountains and in Siberia that depend entirely for their efficacy on the action of frost. These are described by Leon Perret in a paper read recently in London, and abstracted in *The Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco, June 22). It would perhaps be more seasonable if this article were held over till December, but some may be glad to read about digging in the ice in July. Not only does the Siberian miner utilize the cold weather in sinking pits in the ground, but he may even prospect the beds of running rivers in the same way. The former process is successfully accomplished, Mr. Perret tells us, in places where there is little snow during the winter, and where the temperature for three or four months keeps at −13 to −58° F., as in the Amur province or on the eastern side of Lake Baikal. The method, which is known as "frost prospecting," is thus carried out:

"At the beginning of the winter, before the frost has set in, pits are sunk to water-level; with the advent of heavy frosts, the pits freeze hard. When the sides and the bottom of the pit are frozen to a thickness of 2 or 3 feet—and in the localities named this would take place after a week or ten days of heavy frosts in the first half of November—small piles of wood are placed in the bottom of the pits; they are called 'burners,' and after having been set alight, they thaw the frozen ground for approximately half an arshine (14 in.) all round. As soon as thawed it is dug out of the pit. The pit is allowed to freeze for a few days and the operation is repeated, so that by alternately freezing and thawing, the pit is sunk to bedrock. The whole art in this method consists in being able to determine correctly the amount of wood required for the 'burner,' and the amount of heat derived from it, bearing in mind that the draft increases with the depth of the pit. Too large a 'burner' would completely thaw the frozen wall which keeps the water from the pit, and this would speedily be inundated ('ripped,' as they say). On the other hand, an excessively small 'burner' would thaw too little ground, and the sinking would be delayed. There are no rules for determining the size of the 'burner,' and it depends solely upon the experience of the workman. Skilled and experienced workmen achieve great success by their ability in determining the quantity of wood required by the nature of the ground. Gravel possesses a greater power of conducting heat than clay soil, and therefore requires less fuel than the latter. Care must be taken that after each thawing a protecting layer of frozen ground should remain about a foot thick. This the experienced Siberian workmen can tell by the sound when tapping the bottom and sides of the pit with the butt-end of a pick. When the frozen ground is thick, tapping produces a dull sound, while when it is thin the sound will be resonant (the pit 'rings,' as they say)."

To get to the beds of running rivers, the miner uses a similar process, in which the ice covering the river, which should be about 20 inches thick, is cut away about 12 inches over a section of 7 by 9 feet. The cold penetrates the remaining ice, and in a few days the ice at the bottom of the place which has been laid bare has again attained its former thickness. The operation is then repeated, and the place is again left to freeze. By continuing this the bottom of the river is eventually reached through a cylindrical pit sunk through solid ice, which sometimes is so-

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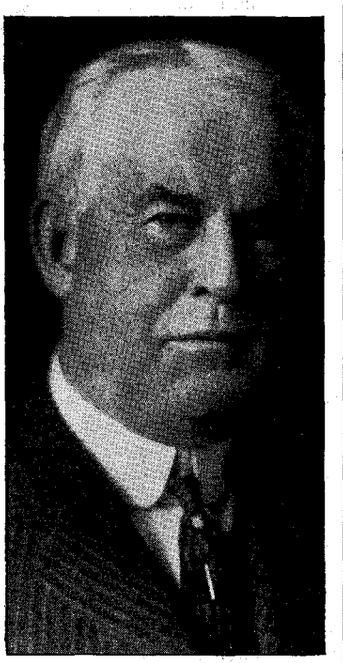
transparent that one can see through the walls. The writer tells us that he once sunk such a pit in a river 5 to 7 feet deep, in which the speed of flow attained four miles per hour. He adds however:

"The sinking of more than one or two pits diametrically across the river should be avoided, since this impedes the current, and the water is liable to raise the ice in various places, causing cracks through which the pits are flooded."

PHOTOGRAPHING MUSIC

TO RECORD the performance of a pianist in such a way that it may be reproduced at will with all its peculiarities and individualities—to make a record, in short, that will turn the mechanical player with which it is used into a Paderewski or a Joseffy—if either of them officiated when the record was formed—this is the feat that has been successfully accomplished, we are told, by Melville Clark, of Chicago. Robert H. Moulton, who writes of it in *The Technical World* (Chicago, July), tells us that many of the ablest minds in the commercial field of music have been turned to the solution of this problem—that of devising a means for the making of music that shall be an actual and permanent record of a performance, instead of a mere musical score, and have pronounced it an impossibility. He goes on:



From "The Technical World Magazine" (Chicago).

MELVILLE CLARK,

Whose invention records musical compositions automatically.

"There is a man in Chicago, however, Melville Clark, for whom the word impossible has never held terrors. So he quietly set to work a couple of years ago, convinced in his own mind that he would succeed where others had failed. Mr. Clark is generally acknowledged to be one of the greatest designers and builders of pianos and piano-players in the world. He was the first to build a piano-player to operate over the entire keyboard.

"Consequently when he announced a short time ago that he had perfected a device which would not only make a permanent record of a performance on a piano, but do it so faithfully and accurately that not a single eccentricity of the pianist's individuality would be lost, the respectful attention of the musical world was immediately forthcoming.

"Naturally there were many skeptics—men who desired to be shown. One of these was a pianist and composer of international reputation.

"'Of course, Clark,' he said, when told of the new invention, 'I know you have accomplished wonders in your line. But in this case your claims sound, ah——'

"'Preposterous?' said Mr. Clark. 'Sure! I don't blame you at all for thinking so. But just come along to my office and see for yourself.'

"Together they repaired to Mr. Clark's private office, where a piano was in readiness. In one corner of the room stood a little closet. The pianist also noticed that a wire ran from the electric light fixture in the middle of the room into the closet.

"'Just a moment,' said Mr. Clark, as he turned on the current. Immediately there issued from the closet the soft hum of a tiny dynamo.

"'The recorder is in that closet,' explained Mr. Clark, 'and this current operates it. Now all you've got to do is to fire away, and the recorder will do the rest.'

"The pianist fired. Resolved to make the job a good one and test the instrument to the limit of its capabilities he improvised a selection as fiery and brilliant as a thunderstorm.

"When he had finished, Mr. Clark went into the closet and returned with a roll of paper, similar in appearance to those used on piano-players. Placing the roll in another piano with a reproducing attachment, he set the reproducer in motion with his feet.

"The effect was startling. The exactness of the record—even to the cunningly introduced 'accidentals'—made the very presence of the composer at the piano seem a certainty. His tempo, his style, his pedaling, the power of his stroke on the keys, and the sensuous element—the expression—were reproduced in such an accurate way that the mechanism seemed to be endowed with a human mind.

"The operation of Mr. Clark's device—which he calls a recorder—may best be explained in the simple statement that the pressure of a button, turning on the electric current, sensitizes every playing part of the piano—keys, pedals, and all—to the slightest touch of the performer, and secures in perfect relation every playing movement made.

"While the importance of this achievement in the field of the mechanical player can be readily appreciated, its influence upon the development of musical history represents its chief value. It is from this standpoint that it appeals most to its inventor. He frankly states that he does not think it has commercial value.

"To be able to sit down at the piano, imprint one's individuality in all its phases upon the interpretation of any given musical composition, have the music so produced cut, and then to use it on a piano-player and hear oneself play, certainly seems the fulfilment of the composer's wildest dream.

"But that is not all. The recorder relieves the composer of the manual drudgery of putting his thoughts down on paper with pen or pencil. Also, it enables him to preserve the continuity of his thoughts, which is difficult when he is forced to stop to jot down his composition."

Possibly in the near future some one will tell us just how the "recorder" works, but the mechanical details are apparently a secret for the present—a fact that will make some malicious critics suspect Mr. Moulton's assurance that commercial success is not the inventor's aim.

STARCH AS A POISON—The recent conviction of a druggist by English magistrates for selling an infants' food containing over 70 per cent. of starch, calls attention to the fact that this almost universal food substance is not innocuous to all persons and under all circumstances. *The British Medical Journal* (London, June 13), commenting on this conviction, tells us that—

"There is overwhelming evidence that the digestive disorders to which many young children are subject have resulted from feeding them upon foods largely composed of starch. Hitherto no very great effort has been made to prevent these foods being sold, beyond the general advice which is given to mothers and nurses by doctors and health visitors as to the harmfulness of them. The medical officer of health of the county of Rutland, Dr. Christopher Rolleston, has, however, succeeded in obtaining a conviction before the local justices against a chemist for selling a preparation of infants' food which contained upward of 70 per cent. of practically unaltered starch, and which was therefore held to be not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by the purchaser. The preparation was described as being suitable for an infant only a few days old. A dessert-spoonful of the mixture was directed to be put into a basin to be mixt to the thickness of a smooth cream with cold milk or water; to this was to be added half a pint of milk and water in equal parts, and it was then to be brought to the boil. It was contended by the chemist that the boiling would convert the starch into sugar, and this view was supported by a member of the Society of Public Analysts. There are some artificially prepared infants' foods in which the conversion of the starch into saccharine bodies is complete, but they do not contain 70 per cent. of starch."

The writer complains that it is not very satisfactory that the harmfulness or otherwise of the preparation should be left to the decision of a local bench of magistrates. Health boards, he thinks, should have summary power in such matters.

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BOLTING SCHOOL-TEACHERS

SO EFFECTUALLY did politics mix with pedagogics in the fiftieth annual convention of the National Education Association in Chicago, that the election of Mr. E. T. Fairchild as president was promptly followed by the "bolt" of Miss Grace C. Strachan, the defeated candidate for the office, who now talks of launching a rival organization of her own. The daily press are showing a good deal of interest in this promise of what they call a "moo moose" party among the educators, and the editorial comment generally reflects a mingling of amusement and deprecation. "It must be that the air of Chicago contains some principle which fosters and develops the bolt germ," remarks the New York *Tribune*, which fears that Miss Strachan's bolt following on the heels of Colonel Roosevelt's will give the Western metropolis a black eye as a convention city. "The people have been careful to keep the schools out of politics; can not the teachers keep politics out of their Association?" asks the New York *World*, which was pained to note in the National Education Association convention dispatches the allusions to the "Book-Trust lobby," "the steam-roller," "Tammany methods," and "subsidized voters." The Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, however, points out that the discord developed in the convention was a very small matter as compared with the serious work accomplished—work which, lacking sensational features, received little attention from the press. Says the Boston paper:

MISS GRACE C. STRACHAN.

"I was the teachers' choice, the popular candidate," she declares, but "the election was not free and open."

"The routine work of the convention, with its admirable addresses, sectional conferences, and social intermingling, lacks news value to the conventional journalist. Hence it fails to get publicity. More dramatic is the legend of Amazonian pedagogs clashing with the cohorts of the elder statesmen, who, for decades quietly, yet none the less ruthlessly, geared the machine to their purposes. Hence the impression, prevalent no doubt, that the recent session at Chicago has been one as politically devious as the Republican national convention and as squally as the Federation of Women's Clubs Convention when debating equal suffrage. Whereas, as a matter of fact, the convention squarely faced, debated, and took action upon an imposing list of practical school problems; and in its election of officers remained loyal to the democratic traditions reestablished at the Boston convention."

The Brooklyn *Times*, of Miss Strachan's home city, while confessing itself less fully supplied with details of the controversy than it would wish to be before passing judgment, remarks:

"Here in Brooklyn sympathy will be with Miss Strachan, and her side will be upheld generally on account of the general respect and popularity she enjoys personally. And such is the feeling of the New York teachers toward her that she is probably right when she says she can count on the 14,000 of them as a basis for forming a new teachers' association, an Eastern one that may extend West in time, but that will never come under the influence of the Chicago teachers, which Miss Strachan says is the cause of all the trouble now.

"The country is so large, and there are so many teachers that it would seem to an outsider that the sensible plan would be to have sectional bodies. One national body, with its one general convention, means time and expense that many can not afford who would be glad to attend a sectional convention, and who would be benefited by it. Last year the convention was in Boston, this year in Chicago, and next year it will be in Salt Lake City. How many more teachers could attend, were there a convention held in each of these places the same year."

MR. E. T. FAIRCHILD,

The Association's third president from the West, a fact which arouses Miss Strachan's indignation.

Turning to the facts of the case as they can be gathered from the dispatches, we learn from the Chicago correspondent of the New York *World* that "Mrs. Ella Flagg Young's opposition to Miss Strachan brought about the latter's defeat." Opponents of the New York candidate also insinuated that the "Book Trust" was suspiciously active in Miss Strachan's behalf, but this was denied. When it came to a vote the election went to Mr. Fairchild, the Kansas State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Miss Strachan maintains that the nomination was stolen from her. Addressing the convention she said in part:

"This book-trust talk is a libel. I would not be afraid to have any teacher or principal I have ever supervised take his oath if I have ever asked him to favor this book company or that book company. . . . . .

"I am sorry I came to Chicago. I would have a much finer opinion of certain people if I had remained away.

"I was amazed when Margaret Haley of Chicago came to New York and said that the Chicago Principals' Club had decided that I would not make a good candidate for President, because I might endanger the passing of their amendments. It seems that this insignificant Chicago club is trying to run the Association. It takes to itself an authority which I do not recognize."

And the following day she said to the Chicago correspondent of the New York *Tribune:*

"My position in this organization and convention is like this. I was the teachers' choice, the popular candidate. Hundreds of persons came to me and told me that they wanted to vote for me but could not. They simply couldn't. They were subsidized and enslaved by their leaders. They could not exercise their free wills and desires.

"The election here was not free and open. There were too many secret caucuses held, too many behind-the-screen meetings.

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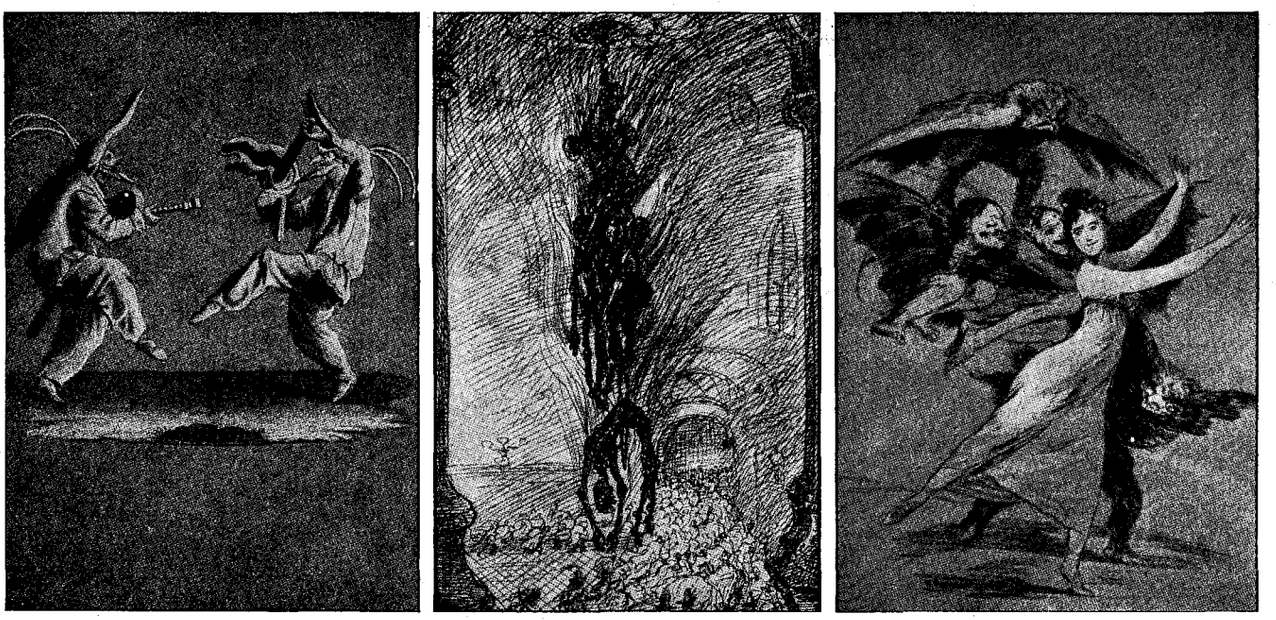

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM GERMAN TALES OF THE GROTESQUE.

Such art, says Peter Hamecher, "is a reminder of how long was the road that lay between the brute world and God, and of how vitally alive the ungodly element in life still is."

If we had had a ballot like that in the Republican convention I would have been elected by the will of the teachers."

She explained to the same correspondent that it was really a case of the West fighting the East for the control of the Association:

"The last three presidents have been from the West. Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, of Chicago, was one; Mr. Pearse, who has just laid down office, was another, and Mr. Fairchild, of Kansas, is the third. Chicago wants to monopolize the organization, and the East won't stand for it."

THE GROTESQUE AND THE DIABOLIC

THAT THE LOVE of the grotesque exists is undeniable, whether manifested in the hideous idols and strange totems of a savage race, in the glooming or grinning gargoyles of a medieval Gothic church, or in the writings of men like Hoffmann, Poe, and Baudelaire and in the work of artists like Meyrink and Ewers. Closely linked with the love of the grotesque is the cult of the diabolic. Do most of us, or many of us, God-fearing tho we be, erect secret altars in our hearts to the Prince of Darkness, like that canny British king who was early converted to Christianity but could not bring himself to break entirely with his satanic Majesty? That we do so is the contention of Peter Hamecher in a clever article contributed to a late number of *Ueber Land und Meer* (Stuttgart). "Discord lies at the foundation of the universe," he declares, and all the teachings of unity are but the feeble effort of the reason to bolster up an argument that the emotions instinctively deny. To quote further from this modern restatement of an ancient idea:

"God and Satan stand eternally opposed. God is Goodness, Law, Order, Limitation. He is the all-loving, kindly father, to whose knee mankind, childlike, clings. But opposite him stands Satan. He is the Lawless, the Disturber, the Betrayer to the limitless. . . . . .

"Eternal is the struggle. With shuddering horror man sees himself the pawn in a mighty game. He loves the safety, the sure and bounded refuge that is God. But the lust for the new and the strange lures him to the gates of danger, beyond which lies the wilderness. . . . Not in vain does 'the panic terror,' the fear of occult powers, lay hold of man with so much force that he abjures his religions and dares torture to follow Satan and his lieges. The fact is a reminder of how long was the road that lay between the brute world and God, and of how vitally alive the ungodly element in life still is. Man knows, too, how the ungodly lends itself to progress, to expansion, to intellectual growth and freedom—how Satan has known how to penetrate into the kingdom of heaven by this means of assault. Satan is as eternal as God. And as mankind made for itself an image and a token of the heavenly father, so made it images and tokens of his counterpart. . . . . .

"The art of all peoples and times is full of these fearful visions —of representations of horror and the fear of occult powers. . . . Mad laughter, pale fear, wild scorn greet us in gruesome concert when we gaze on the pictures gathered by Wilhelm Michel in his remarkable study 'The Diabolic and the Grotesque in Art' (Piper & Co., Munich). Mankind has graven images as well for the dark side as for the bright side of life. And this is a safety-valve, for when experience finds a mode of expression, it brings liberation of spirit to both artist and layman. . . . . .

"True poets of horror exert a singular magic in their art. We may shrink in fear, yet we remain rooted to the spot held by the evil charm. Something urges us on. Is it an atavistic joy in the horrible? Is it the blasphemous curiosity that drives the witch? Or is it an insidious hope to gain knowledge or ideas not to be found in the sober paths of reason? Who knows? Something within us answers to the call of the deep.

"The beginnings of this cult are found in the German Romantic school, in Kleist, Arnim, Brentano, Chamisso, etc., the true father of the movement being E. Th. A. Hoffmann. . . . Life appears to Hoffmann as something quite grotesque and uncanny. He presses into his service the whole arsenal of the medieval devil belief—magic, elixirs of the devil, earth-spirits, etc.—to create means of expression for his intuitions. Magnetism must help him to explain secret influences and sickness of the will. Hoffmann's peculiarity is the bringing of these 'spooky' things into everyday affairs and thus giving to the tale the air of reality, and to reality the air of a grotesque, half-horrible, half-comic tale."

Hamecher finds that Hoffmann, the always significant, is best understood on this side of his genius from such tales as the "Golden Pot," the "Sandman," "Elementary Spirits," the "Automaton," etc. He makes the interesting observation that both Hoffmann and Poe came into fame by way of France. "Above all Hoffmann was honored by Baudelaire, also one of Satan's disciples." Baudelaire brought to the French, too, the other poet of horror, Poe, whom he translated and glorified:

"Like all these poets, Poe puts his faith in dreams, in the

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spiritual as the only true reality. But his dreams are more fearful, more torturing, more hallucinative than Hoffmann's. No smile plays over that pale and sickly face, which with implacable seriousness and an incredible suggestive power of deep melancholy, reveals as in a glass the fevered and tortured visions of his soul and the imaginations of an unearthly dream-world. Poe suffered under his dreams of horror and his delirium of annihilation, but his hand did not cease to draw them, for 'the soul of man to-day stands on the brink of unheard-of psychic discoveries.' A dream-light, strange and supernal, floats above Poe's world, which seems further from reality than Hoffmann's, tho he foregoes the aid of demons and assumes to work patiently and precisely by scientific method."

MARK TWAIN'S FAILURES

A VIVID IMPRESSION of Mark Twain's tireless creative activity is given in Albert Bigelow Paine's instalment of his biography in the July *Harper's*. It led him to plunge into each new literary venture with the same unstinted enthusiasm, altho in some cases the result was a classic, while in others it never saw the light. That men of great successes sometimes make conspicuous failures even in their own line of achievement is a fact of piquant and curious interest. It is not altogether surprizing, then, to learn that Mark Twain in his prime wrote stories which never reached the composing-room, and plays which either failed to find a producer, or, when produced, failed to vindicate themselves with the box-office. In the case of his unpublished stories it seems that it was not the editors, but his wife, who doomed them to obscurity. "Reviewing the manuscripts which his wife induced him to discard," says Mr. Paine, "one gets a partial idea of what the reading world owes to Olivia Clemens." We read further:

"Among the abandoned literary undertakings of these early years of authorship there is the beginning of what was doubtless to become a book, 'The Second Advent'—a story which opens with a very doubtful miraculous conception in Arkansas, and leads only to grotesquerie and literary disorder. There is another, 'The Autobiography of a Damn Fool'—a burlesque on family history, hopelessly impossible; yet he began it with vast enthusiasm, and until he allowed his wife to see the manuscript, thought it especially good. 'Livy wouldn't have it,' he said, so I gave it up.' There is another, 'The Mysterious Chamber,' strong and fine in conception, vividly and intensely interesting; the story of a young lover who is accidentally locked behind a secret door in an old castle, and can not announce himself. He wanders at last down into subterranean passages beneath the castle, and he lives in this isolation for twenty years. The question of sustenance was the weak point in the story. Clemens could invent no way of providing it except by means of a waste-pipe or conduit from the kitchen, into which scraps of meat, bread, and other items of garbage were thrown. This he thought sufficient, but Mrs. Clemens did not highly regard such a literary device. Clemens could think of no good way to improve upon it, so this effort, too, was consigned to the penal colony—a set of pigeonholes kept in his study. To Howells and others when they came along he would read the discarded yarns, and they were delightful as the sketches which every artist has turned face to the wall.

"'Captain Stormfield,' published for the first time only a few years ago, lay under the ban for many a year, tho never entirely abandoned. This manuscript was recommended for publication by Howells, who has since admitted that it would hardly have done then; and, indeed, in its original, primitive nakedness, publication would have been doubtful even in this day of wider toleration.

"It should be said here that there is not the least evidence (and the manuscripts are full of evidence) that Mrs. Clemens was ever supersensitive or narrow or unliterary in her restraints. She became his public, as it were, and no man ever had a more open-minded, clear-headed public than that. No one realized her worth more than he. No one made fuller acknowledgment of it not only afterward, but then, and to her."

In 1876, says Mr. Paine, Mark Twain made his first public appearance on the dramatic stage, and while this was merely in an amateur performance, it served to reveal the fact that "he had in him the making of a great actor." Indeed, Henry Irving once said to him: "You made a mistake by not adopting the stage as a profession. You would have made even a greater actor than a writer." However this may have been, his ventures as a playwright were not conspicuously successful. "Ah Sin," written in collaboration with Bret Harte, ran for a time, but failed to pay its way. This was followed by a comedy called "Simon Wheeler, the Amateur Detective," which never got upon the boards. To balance against this, of course, there was the dramatic success of "Colonel Sellers." Of "Ah Sin" Mr. Paine writes:

"Just why 'Ah Sin' did not prosper it would not become us to decide at this far remove of time and taste. Poorer plays have succeeded, and better plays have failed since then, and no one has ever been able to demonstrate the mystery. A touch somewhere, a pulling about and a readjustment might have saved 'Ah Sin,' but the pullings and haulings which they gave it did not. Perhaps it still lies in some managerial vault, and some day may be dragged to light and reconstructed and recast, and come into its reward. Who knows? Or it may have drifted to that harbor of forgotten plays whence there is no returning."

In a letter to Mr. Howells while "Simon Wheeler" was under way, Mark Twain wrote:

"I have piled up 151 pages on my comedy. The first, second, and fourth acts are done, and done to my satisfaction, too. To-morrow and next day will finish the third act and the play. Never had so much fun over anything in my life—never such consuming interest and delight."

"He was working with enthusiasm, you see, believing in it with a faith which, alas! was no warrant for its quality," writes Mr. Paine, who goes on to say:

"Even Howells caught his enthusiasm, and became eager to see the play and to have the story it contained told for *The Atlantic*.

"But in the end it proved a mistake. Dion Boucicault, when he read the manuscript, pronounced it better than 'Ah Sin,' but that was only qualified praise. Actors who considered the play, anxious enough to have Mark Twain's name on their posters and small bills, were obliged to admit that while it contained marvelous lines, it wouldn't 'go.'"

Turning from Mark Twain's failures to something which he must at times have been tempted to count among his afflictions, we read of his mail:

"He was in a constant state of siege, besought by all varieties and conditions of humanity for favors such as only human need and abnormal ingenuity can invent. His ever-increasing mail presented a marvelous exhibition of the human species on undress parade.

"Young men wrote requesting verses or sentiments to be inscribed in young ladies' autograph albums; young girls wrote asking him to write a story of his life, to be used as a school composition; men starting obscure papers coolly invited him to lend them his name as editor, assuring him that he would be put to no trouble, and that it would help advertise his books; a fruitful humorist wrote that he had invented some five thousand puns, and invited Mark Twain to father this terrific progeny in book form for a share of the returns. The list is endless. He said once:

"'The symbol of the race ought to be a human being carrying an ax, for every human being has one concealed about him somewhere, and is always seeking the opportunity to grind it.'

"Letters came queerly addrest. There is one envelop still in existence which bears Clemens's name in elaborate design and a very good silhouette likeness, the work of some talented artist. 'Mark Twain, United States,' was a common address; 'Mark Twain, The World,' was also used; 'Mark Twain, Somewhere,' mailed in a foreign country, reached him promptly, and 'Mark Twain, Anywhere,' found its way to Hartford in due season. Then there was a letter (tho this was later; he was abroad at the time), mailed by Brander Matthews and Francis Wilson, addrest, 'Mark Twain, God Knows Where.' It found him after traveling half around the world on its errand. In his answer he said, 'He *did*.' Then some one sent a letter addrest 'The Devil Knows Where.' This also reached him, and he answered, '*He* did, too.' Surely this was the furthest horizon of fame."

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A REAL TRILBY

A CASE IN REAL LIFE akin to that of *Trilby* and *Svengali* has achieved newspaper fame, both in this country and in England, and now we find its authenticity vouched for by *Musical America* (New York), a dignified authority on matters musical. The *Trilby* in this case is Miss Marion Graham, and while she resembles Du Maurier's famous character in her inability to sing a note under normal conditions, her vocal performance when hypnotized apparently falls somewhat short of the heights reached by her sister in fiction. And Professor Charles Munter's resemblance to *Svengali* seems to end at his power to confer upon his subject a gift which nature had omitted.

Musical America describes a demonstration held under its auspices early in July. Among those present were representatives of the daily press, three members of *Musical America*'s editorial staff, and Miss Zilpha Barnes Wood, a singing-teacher who vouches for Miss Graham's complete inability to sing.

Professor Munter, we are told, "took a seat opposite Miss Graham at the further corner of the studio, and close to a table upon which stood a phonograph." The spectators ranged themselves about the room, "looking as glum as tho they were about to witness a vivisection or an electrocution." The hypnotist and the subject faced one another, and the séance was begun. This is what followed:

Courtesy of "Musical America," New York.

MISS GRAHAM SINGING WHEN HYPNOTIZED.

The hypnotist and a singing-teacher are holding her hands.

"Miss Graham did not exhibit any unusual symptoms at once. In fact, she seemed rather amused by the situation in which she found herself, and remarked that she felt like laughing. 'Go ahead, then, and laugh; it will do you good,' said the doctor in a paternal tone. But the seven or eight intellectual-looking persons seemed ill-attuned to mirth, and so the young woman, finding little sympathy for her mirthful proclivities, lapsed into solemnity after a few lugubrious giggles.

"And again the professor stared at the girl and the girl stared at the professor without interruption. The expression which her face gradually assumed resembled that of a person supremely bored. The only striking thing about the hypnotist was the manner in which he contrived to look fixedly at his subject without blinking. He held his hands in his lap, the tips of the fingers touching each other, the palms slightly extended. Thus he sat for about seven or eight minutes, at the end of which time the young woman's eyelids began to droop drowsily, and the doctor to breathe deeply and audibly. Three or four times she lifted her lids until at last the eyes closed completely and remained so.

"The professor left his chair and some of the spectators ventured to approach the sleeper somewhat timidly. . . . . .

"'Now show how the professor breathes,' said the hypnotist in a tone in which one might address a child. 'Here is Miss Wood; she is your friend—you know Miss Wood, don't you?' he continued as the subject of the uncanny conversation smiled and stept over to the chair.

"'Yes,' replied the mentally subjugated one in a whisper. . . . . .

"'She wants to hear you sing. Will you sing for her?'

"There was a remote suggestion of a smile and a faintly whispered 'yes.' . . . . . .

"Somebody played the 'Lucia' Mad Scene on the phonograph. The doctor took it off and substituted the tenor aria from 'Pagliacci.' Then Miss Graham was raised to a standing position. Three of the spectators, looking as serious as tho the fate of nations lay in their hands, volunteered to support her—for she can not stand alone. The doctor ordered her to 'breathe like the professor,' and informed the bystanders that when he was able to make her breathe as he wished he knew that he had her under the desired control, and that loss of essential energy would not result. For the deep breathing insures a supply of blood to the brain-centers.

"There are times, it appears, when Miss Graham will sing with the phonographic record from the first note to the last. She did not always do so on this occasion, and Professor Munter again gave 'lack of energy' as the cause. The 'Pagliacci' aria she took up only after some time. This she sang through to the end, tho in several succeeding songs she broke off several times during the progress of the music. She was made to begin all over again. . . . . .

"There is little in Miss Graham's singing which can be described as beautiful or artistically pleasing. The natural quality of the voice is not bad, but her performances are accomplished only through the means of a degree of physical strain and effort that is at times painful to contemplate. Her jaws tremble convulsively, especially when singing high tones, some of which are forced, acidulous, and penetrating as a knife. Yet she has a curious faculty of singing well in tune, and this even in difficult intervals, tho a slackening of the speed of the phonograph and the consequent lowering of the tonality of the music bring about a similar result in her delivery of it. Furthermore, she can sing the words of a song distinctly only if they are clearly enunciated by the talking-machine. In the 'Pagliacci' and 'Lucia' numbers she gave vent to few articulate sounds. In a song from 'Naughty Marietta,' on the other hand, her words were so distinct that no syllable was lost."

A New York correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* tells how Miss Graham's case has drawn expressions of disapproval from the doctors, one of whom is quoted as saying:

"Any young person who tries to sing under a hypnotic spell runs the risk of all sorts of throat affections, especially tonsillitis. Insanity or very likely blindness may also supervene."

These warnings seem to give significance to certain other details of the demonstration as described by the writer in *Musical America*, who continues his narrative as follows:

"During several of the songs her voice broke off abruptly and she sank back inert into the arms of those supporting her, much like a mechanical doll that needs rewinding. After one of these spells she was placed on a chair and at the same moment someone observed that one of her fingers had been slightly cut and was bleeding. The doctor's attention was called to the fact, and as he looked at the cut the girl suddenly broke into stridulous shrieks. The hypnotist hastily explained that the sight of blood had brought to his mind the concept of pain, and that the idea had immediately traveled to his subject. Her shrieks were renewed again when the doctor asked some one to prick his finger with a pin, and a third time when he observed that the weather was unpleasantly cold, and asked that the window be closed."

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"GUARDIANS OF LIBERTY"

AN ANTI-CATHOLIC PAMPHLET and the news of a canceled speaking-engagement have set the religious papers to debating the merits of an organization known as the "Guardians of Liberty." When General Nelson A. Miles, under its auspices, went to St. Louis on May 24 to speak on "America's Danger," the owner of the "Odeon" hall canceled the engagement, explaining according to reports that a fire-escape from the auditorium projected over adjoining parochial property and that he had been notified that if the lecture were to be permitted the trespassing fire-escape would be torn down. There was enough news in the incident and in the anonymous pamphlet that began to be circulated at about the same time to bring the Guardians since then into public notice. The pamphlet in question is called "The Church of Rome in American Politics," and some of the Catholic papers seem to suspect the Guardians of Liberty of circulating it.

Many Protestant journals are advertising the society as a force to foil a plan "to make of the United States, according to a dream that is no longer visionary, the first Catholic nation of the world." The National Court of the society is given as the Rev. Augustus E. Barnett, Chief Recorder; Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Chief Attorney; Charles D. Haines, Chief Guardian; Rear-Admiral G. W. Baird, Chief Vigilant; and Major-General D. E. Sickles, Chief Custodian. It was formed in Washington June 9, 1911, and has its headquarters at 50 West Twenty-fourth Street New York City. The society's declaration of principles runs:

"First—We unite as a non-religious, non-partizan, non-racial moral force to promote pure patriotism and a sacred regard for the welfare of our country. It is our belief that every citizen should hold sacred his civil duties and responsibilities, and it is our desire and purpose that every office of the nation, State, and municipality shall be held by men of ability, integrity, and true patriotism. We hold that no citizen is a true patriot who owns superior temporal allegiance to any power above that of his obligation to the principles of the Constitution of the United States.

"Second—As the fathers established, so are we resolved to maintain, the complete separation of church and state.

"Third—We deny the right of any political or ecclesiastical organization to manipulate or control the sovereign citizenship of our people, or to dispose of their rights and privileges for political office or power, and we are determined that every citizen shall exercise his civil rights and privileges unmolested, answerable only to his conscience and to his God.

"Fourth—We unite to protect and preserve the free institutions of our country, especially our public educational system, against any foreign or menacing influence, and we particularly protest against the diversion of any public funds or lands to any religious purpose whatever."

While this makes no explicit reference to Catholicism, the literature of the organization and the words of its speakers leave no one in doubt about the "issue." The society describes itself as patriotic, non-secret, non-sectarian, "established solely to bring about a more intense loyalty to our form of government and to take issue with any church or other organization interfering with established American institutions and civil government." Judged either by quantity of comment or by tone, the Catholic press is taking the Guardians with less seriousness than most of the Protestant papers. One of the Catholic journals derisively refers to the society as the "Guardians of Bigotry," others ask if any one really believes the pamphlet's rumors of plots to Catholicize the Government. *The Catholic Bulletin* (St. Paul) quotes from the pamphlet the following sample of its "false statements and unfounded charges":

"Already more than three hundred thousand of these 'Knights' (of Columbus) are fully armed and equipped for warfare, and ready to respond to the call of the Church at an hour's notice. One of the most prominent detectives of the entire country reports that in virtually all the large cities of the United States their rifles are stored in the basements of the Catholic churches; and they are receiving the most thorough military drilling constantly."

The Bulletin goes on to say:

"To bolster up this charge against the Knights of Columbus the pamphlet gives what purports to be the oath taken by the Fourth Degree members of the Order. It is as blood-curdling as the so-called Jesuit oath, the text of which it follows very closely. Here is an excerpt from it which no doubt is considered by many as a sufficient proof of the charge made against the Knights. 'I will provide myself with arms and ammunition that I may be in readiness when the word is passed, or I am commanded to defend the Church as an individual or with the militia of the Pope.'"

"Comment on this is useless," concludes *The Catholic Bulletin*. "Surely no intelligent non-Catholic will believe that his Catholic fellow citizens would countenance, much less employ, such means to destroy American institutions and circumvent their Protestant neighbors." And the Brooklyn *Tablet* (Catholic) finds the pamphlet interesting "only because of its superlative idiocy."

Many of the Protestant papers, without committing themselves, give large editorial space to a description of the organization, and not a few speak of it with enthusiasm. *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago), with apparent agitation, asks, "Is 'free America' to become Catholic America?" then remarks that "Protestants do not always realize the tyranny of Catholicism in nations where ecclesiastical and temporal powers are united and the representatives of 'the Church' are the acknowledged head of church and state." *The Standard* argues:

"Yet that is the goal toward which, it is declared, Catholicism is bending every effort in the United States. Catholicism is losing ground in Europe. . . . If Rome is to continue a power she must rule on this side of the Atlantic. With carefully-laid plot Rome, according to those who profess to know, is seeking to bring within her control the Government of the United States. Catholic organs openly exhort American Catholics to work together 'to make of the United States, according to a dream that is no longer visionary, the first Catholic nation of the world.' In response to the belief in Rome's aggression, on June 9 men of the highest prominence in the affairs of the nation, men from all walks of life, gathered to counsel as to the best action to counteract what they regard as a real danger. The result is the formation of the Guardians of Liberty, which, when placed before the people for indorsement, as evidence of approval, has enjoyed prompt and extraordinary growth."

The Herald and Presbyter (Presbyterian, Cincinnati) declares the organization has no designs on any one's well-being. But—"It has some very clearly defined principles, and if any one undertakes to oppose those principles and to endanger the causes that are dear to it, that person is very certain to feel the antagonism of the body. But it is simply patriotic and peaceful." *The Evangelical Messenger* (Evangelical, Cleveland) is sympathetic with the troubles of two anti-Catholic editors who in the excitement have been arrested on charges of exceeding legitimate verbal limits:

"A Mr. Watson, who publishes a monthly in the South, has dealt sledge-hammer strokes against the Roman Catholic hierarchy as a political power, and as a result has been arrested, charged with sending obscene literature through the mail! How about the Catholic press and its ultra and untruthful declarations concerning the American nation, American institu-

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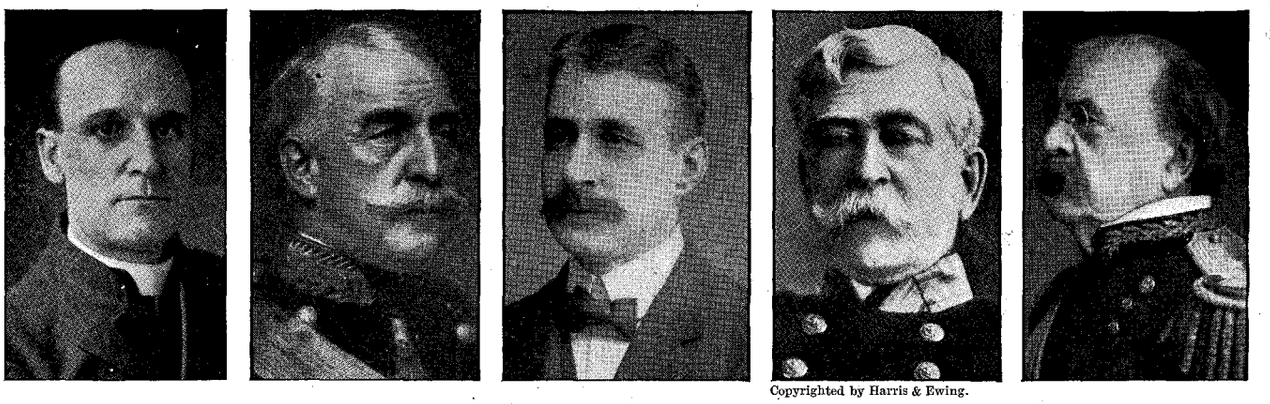

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REV. A. E. BARNETT, Chief Recorder. LIEUT.-GEN. NELSON A. MILES, Chief Attorney. CHARLES D. HAINES, Chief Guardian. ADMIRAL G. W. BAIRD, Chief Vigilant. MAJ.-GEN. D. E. SICKLES, Chief Custodian.

NATIONAL COURT OF THE GUARDIANS OF LIBERTY.

tions, especially its public schools? . . . The editor of *The Menace* has been arrested a number of times by Catholic priests for circulating that paper. In these and similar demonstrations, the purpose of the Roman hierarchy becomes manifest."

The Presbyterian Standard (Charlotte, N. C.) commends the leaders of the Guardians:

"It has among its officials some of the foremost men of this country, and among its members there are several hundred thousands of Americans who are alarmed over the tendency of our day to obliterate the constitutional distinction between church and state. . . . This movement started near the center of our Government, where men can see the trend of times far better than we can down here. What General Miles says deserves to be studied by all men."

The Christian Herald (Undenominational, New York) spoke early and with fervor and is being quoted by many of the other papers. It says:

"Catholic journals have attacked the Guardians of Liberty on the ground that the new organization is a revival of Know-nothingism. Nothing could be farther from the fact. But Rome is afraid of the new organization, knowing that her own methods of political and ecclesiastical campaigning in this country will not bear the search-light. Her truckling with Presidential candidates; her arrogant claim of equality with royalty for her cardinals at public functions; her attitude toward civil marriage, and her imposition of the ban of illegitimacy on ecclesiastical marriages between Catholic and Protestant; her wide-spread interference in politics and her dictation to the 'bosses'; her declaration that 'the Church will not come to her own until there are more Catholics in Congress'; and her demand, reiterated in her church organs throughout the country, that American Catholics should work together 'to make of the United States, according to a dream that is no longer visionary, the first Catholic nation in the world'—these are among the reasons why the free and independent American people must jealously guard their privileges against a power which has been repudiated in every country in Europe, with one solitary exception. Is free America, with its inheritance of liberty, to become Catholic America? That is the great question which now overshadows all others."

The New York *Independent* considers the Guardians of Liberty "proscriptive and un-American" and "a menace to our political peace." It says:

"The Catholic press has immediately recognized this new society as directed against its Church and as a new form of the Know-nothings and the A. P. A., and such it evidently is. . . . We hold that such an organization is a menace to our political peace. It greatly magnifies the danger it sees. It is proscriptive and un-American. The former political anti-Catholic organizations had a brief and dishonorable history and passed away. Protestantism and liberty do not need such defenders. We want to live in the fullest harmony with our Catholic fellow citizens, and we shall find them earnest patriots, lovers of the country's liberty, and guardians of our public schools, even against ecclesiastical interference. We have relics of union of church and state yet left, particularly in the aid given to denominational charities, but their correction does not need the raising of the banner of religious warfare."

VACATION PIETY

MUCH CONCERN is exprest by a number of religious papers about the decline of church services on summer Sundays. The practise of closing certain city churches in vacation season is one cause of worry, the indifference of churchgoers another. "No other months in the year," remarks *The Congregationalist* (Boston), "test our Sabbath ideals so severely as do July and August. The heat plays havoc with our good intentions; we yield without much fight to the languorous atmosphere about us." Sunday should be sacred to family life, this paper argues, with at least one attendance at Sunday-school or church. *The Pilgrim Teacher* (Congregationalist, Boston) goes a step farther, and avers that there is more need for religion in summer than at any other season. It insists that churches, through the Sunday-schools, "must provide methods of keeping alive and deepening" the religious life of their congregations. It views the situation in this light:

"Regular habits of life are put aside. The Saturday half-holiday encourages week-end excursions, still further facilitated by the automobile. Instead of school, with its routine, the week is filled with unorganized play. In many families, weeks, and often months, are spent at some 'resort' which is apt to be pervaded by an atmosphere of idleness, gaiety, and irresponsibility. The tendency of such summer surroundings and of the warmer weather is to relax the will and more or less to demoralize the character. Hence, all the greater *need of religion.*"

The Monitor (Catholic, Newark) sees in the situation the inferiority of Protestantism:

"Many of the non-Catholic churches practically go out of business in the summer time. The doors are closed altogether or opened for a short service now and then by some visiting clergyman. Nearly all the Protestant churches content themselves with fewer services. The attendance falls off. The pastoral visits of the ministers close. The hot days of the summer are the vacation days. And the clergyman and his wife hie themselves to the mountains."

The Catholic Citizen (Milwaukee) reports that the Protestants are not, however, the only churchmen that grow lackadaisical in summer:

"Every parish priest in the land is complaining of the large number who miss mass on Sunday. They realize, too, that it is

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the first step on the downward road and that the chronic mass-misser offers the most serious problem which the priest is called upon to solve."

But in *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) we find an optimistic outlook on the subject of vacation piety. Says this paper:

"Closing the churches for the summer, or at least the departure of so many of the pastors and people on vacation, does not necessarily mean that the religious spirit stops its exercise during that time. Much of it goes with the vacationers and is active in the places of their sojourn. . . . There are churches along the Maine coast, among the New Hampshire hills, and in various other places where city people have summer homes or are temporarily staying which receive substantial aid of both a material and spiritual kind from these visitors."

One secular journal enters the lists. Its comment is that Sunday observances have had an important effect "from the merely social view-point." The Kansas City *Star* says:

"The average man is pretty well absorbed in his work during the week. Sunday makes a definite break, which not only permits a fuller development of home life, a relaxation, a chance for those who are shut up in shops or factories to get into the open air, but also invites a consideration of the finer ideals. The very act of worship, the contemplation of the great problems of life and destiny, tend to broaden the horizon and take men out of the petty affairs of daily occupation. There is rarely a town where people may not find the sort of services that bring them inspiration and a richer life."

HUMOR AS A MEANS TO GRACE

MANY of its readers turn to the back pages first, to read the joke-column, confesses *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston). The observation is recorded, however, in no spirit of jealousy or humiliation—the editorial department is frank to declare that "there is a good deal of sense in the sense of humor." A pocket preachment on the value of humor in religious experience or a life of social service follows:

"No one can stand the strain of the world's most sorrowful work by yielding to the imperativeness of its sadness. The men who were shocked that Lincoln could bring Artemus Ward's latest deliverances into the Cabinet meeting during dark hours of civil strife, the people who suspect physicians of hardness of heart or ministers of hypocrisy, because attention to suffering and misery is closely followed, with fortunate temperaments, by relaxation and good cheer, illustrate the need of bringing unbearable experiences out of the loneliness, where their strain would shatter or shadow the soul, into the associations which relieve and restore it. When even saints lose their sense of proportion and put themselves out of perspective, their devotion and service spread a burden which those who bless them have in candor to regret. Their lines of care and oppression are too appropriate to their task. The incongruity they have never allowed has a savor of grace if they but take it sanely and delicately. The man who gets through the dark periods of life less moth-eaten than his fellows owes far less than may be thought to the strenuous and consecrated influences which are supposed to keep men strong. They by themselves harden and stiffen people and afflict the righteous with moral arteriosclerosis."

There is even a place for humor where we philosophize, and where we reflect on sober and serious subjects:

"Some of the most solemn and awful conclusions men have brought themselves to remain unaffected by all the arguments brought against them. That many more thousands do not believe in a revolting notion of God's dealing with men's errors than the thousands who unquestionably still hold such notions is due not a little to their inherent absurdity. The fresh thought of children, the independent wit of hearers who did not allow arguments to dull their hearing, the sense of humor in people who kept it for private use where they shrank from applying it publicly, probably has done more to make the walls of such hateful creeds crumble than all the attacks of those who took the case seriously."

PRESS-AGENTS FOR THE CHURCH

NOTICES of the circus and the theater are prepared by men who understand newspaper style. "Why can't the Church have a press-agent?" asks Mr. Herbert N. Smith in *The Continent* (Chicago), adding:

"Why can't a man who knows how to prepare copy for the newspapers take charge of the publicity of your church? There are very few pastors who have the knack of knowing what news is; nor do they know how to write it for publication. One very worthy Methodist pastor in a North Dakota town was much incensed because I didn't print his sermon in full as he had brought it to me Monday morning. But I was hired to run a newspaper, not a religious journal, and much as I desired to do good through the paper, I couldn't conscientiously print all his sermon. A high-school boy, with a little experience in reporting for the paper, could have made a very readable article of what he had said.

"The size of the town and the prominence of the church regulate in great measure the number of items about church affairs which the paper will print; but a man who is trained to see things out of which to make news will find more such items than a pastor who has trained his mind to hunt for sermon topics. Anniversary meetings, special men's meetings, socials and fairs can have the attention of members of the church and congregation directed to them in advance by a man who knows the facts and knows how to write.

"At a recent meeting of laymen of a large city a symposium on the work of a down-town church was arranged. A self-constituted press-agent suggested to the chairman that he write the city editors of the various papers cordially inviting them to come or send a representative. With the invitation went a small item about the meeting. This was printed at once, a reporter assigned to watch the meeting, and nearly a column account of the best talks appeared. This undoubtedly helped the church draw more men, and would not have been obtained without the preliminary press-agent activity. . . . . .

"In towns of 50,000 and under, a boy who has been in high school two years, and is well acquainted with the church, may be trained to be a very efficient church press-agent. A reporter on a paper may be induced to practise his religion by letting the public know about his church. The paying of space rates to a reporter will cost the church but a small sum each month, and no estimate is possible of the good which may be done. The church has a more interesting message to the world than any circus, and it can be brought before the people if the attempt is made in the right way."

AN ALL-CLERICAL CORONER'S JURY — The experiment of a Philadelphia coroner who has been using a jury composed entirely of clergymen to sit in inquests upon fatal automobile accidents draws censure from the New York *Christian Advocate*. According to reports, the coroner announced that his purpose was to reach the people of the churches through their ministers, who, after some investigations into the causes of automobile accidents, would afterward speak with greater earnestness against reckless speeding. *The Christian Advocate* protests, and on two counts:

"The implication is that church people are the chief offenders in this respect, a theory which is not sustained by the facts. Moreover, the policy of assigning a clergyman to such official duty is questionable. It may be very desirable that his intelligence should be quickened, since he has the function of creating public sentiment, but to pronounce judgment in individual cases of law-breaking passes beyond his legitimate function. It will not add to his effectiveness as a preacher of the gospel. The English clergyman serving as a magistrate never enhanced the sweetness of his message by imposing penalties upon the culprits of his parish. If it is desirable for clergymen to sit in a coroner's inquest, why not place them on the jury lists for any kind of service? Before this is done serious reflection should be given to the subject. Objection need not be urged on the score of maintaining the dignity of the ministerial office, but the man whose relation to society requires him to depend upon the moral influence of his teaching and example may well be cautious about impairing his appeal to the public by awakening unnecessarily the resentment of any class of citizens."

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THE COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL: WHICH SHALL THE BOY CHOOSE?

Written for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
FRANCIS HOVEY STODDARD
Dean of the Faculty of the College of Arts and Pure Science in New York University

COLLEGE preparatory education has changed in its methods greatly of late years. Two generations ago the boy's choice was a limited one. He could study with the village clergyman, with some professional men who had leisure, or with some retired school-teacher who filled his declining years with a remnant of his former occupation. Quite a proportion of the students who entered college half a century ago were excellently fitted, in a leisurely and scholarly manner, by these private instructors.

For a second choice, the boy had the opportunity of an academy. All over New England, in little villages, many of which the Academy itself had made famous, stood the big brick building with white stoop and bell-tower, consecrated to higher learning. It was founded, in most cases endowed, by the zealous care of the earnest New Englanders, and did a work second to no other single agency in the cause of higher education. Some of these academies are still doing their work. The buildings of others, whose work has been turned into more modern channels, stand as records of their former glories. At these academies boys were well-fitted for college, according to the standards of those days, and soundly instructed to meet the duties of life.

The third choice of the boy, if he were fortunate enough to be able to afford it, was to go to one of the large—tho at that time still moderate in size—college preparatory schools, such as Exeter, Andover, and Lawrenceville. There were in those days but few of these schools, limited in their appeal, limited somewhat also in their tendencies and influence, severely classical in their curricula. Each college had its own requirements for admission and each preparatory school owed some allegiance to its college, so that the boy usually chose his college and his entire educational career when he chose his preparatory school. Whichever he choose, he found stern discipline, a sound, tho restricted, preparatory course, and paternal training, serious and constant.

All these conditions are now changed. The requirements for admission to college have broadened. The country minister, the busy schoolmaster who taught boys in the evening, the decayed but cultured educator, can no longer properly fit the boy for college. The academies, each crowning its hill-top, can no longer singly compete against the splendidly equipped modern schools. The tendency of modern times, as irresistible in educational as in business life, has compelled the organization of preparatory education. The single educator and the little academy have given place to the great, thoroughly equipped, competently officered, in many cases splendidly endowed, in all cases vigorously supported, college preparatory schools and to the equally well-equipped high schools. For most young men a choice between these two is the decision he has to make in facing the question, how shall he fit himself for college? It is the purpose of this article to answer very briefly the question—which shall he choose?

Both the high schools and the college preparatory schools are finely organized; indeed, the development of both has been an extraordinary feature of the past twenty years. Some of the city high schools are impressive in their size, their thorough organization, and their complete equipment. It is not exceptional to find one of these schools occupying a building costing almost a million dollars, having a roll of four or five thousand students, and spending four or five hundred thousand a year. In like manner the preparatory schools, both those of long-established reputation and those of newer date, have developed into well-equipped institutions, with all the necessary facilities for caring, physically and mentally, for the boys they receive. There are many of these schools. I think I could name at least two score of excellent character. Whether his choice be for one of these or for one of the high schools, the boy will be sure of good preparatory training.

Yet each of these types of school has special advantages. For the high schools many things may be claimed. They give discipline—in some schools almost of military precision, in others more flexible, in all constant and unyielding; a discipline exceedingly good for the average boy. They give a regular routine; perhaps too regular, some may say, and perhaps too much a routine, but which steadies many boys into useful students. They have high standards of teaching; practically all of their teachers have had special training in pedagogy, and many of them have had advanced university training and are doctors of philosophy. They use modern methods and use them sagaciously, having their classes always open to inspection, criticism, and improvement. They give to the boy a wide range of educational opportunity, many studies, many kinds of teaching, many subjects of interest. They hold to standards which, if not high, are usually rigidly and impartially enforced. They offer to the boy the opportunity of contact with a large number of high school boys—and, sometimes, high school girls—of his own age, who come from all classes of society. He is in the world as well as in a fitting school when he is in the high school, and must learn there to hold his place and make his way in a big community.

The disadvantage of the high schools, from the standpoint of the boy who intends to go to college, is that they are not especially devoted to the work of fitting for college. The boys and girls who attend them do not, as a rule, expect to continue studies after graduation from the school. While, therefore, a good fitting for college can be obtained at these schools, the atmosphere and intellectual expectation is not specifically collegiate. They are, moreover, day schools only, so that the boy's habit of life retains such hindrances to scholastic progress as his home life entails.

For the college fitting schools can be claimed a special preparation for college. They have buildings and dormitories adapted to their special purpose, which is to fit boys from fourteen to eighteen for college work. Most of them are well provided educationally. The curriculum of each of these schools is especially arranged to fit the boy to continue his work in college. They offer a stimulus to the gifted boy, somewhat different from the broad competition of the high school, but very arousing. On the purely educational side, the advantages they offer over the best of the high schools are not, for the ordinary boy, very great, tho they certainly stand on a parity with these schools.

The claim they do make, which in the case of most of them, the small as well as the large, is justified, lies in a different field. They claim to give, and do in most cases give, a complete training for boys, much more complete than that of a day school. They give a homogeneous social life which contributes greatly to the formation of good social habits and which develops a school-spirit, which later may become a college-spirit, tending toward good citizenship. Some of them foster, also, a sound religious habit. The boy lives his whole life at the school. Every effort is taken to make it a healthful life. The boy's hours for sleeping, for study, for exercise, are planned for. He is given training in athletics. He is subject to a constant, tho not as in the past a strictly paternal, supervision, which extends to all his habits and activities. The best of these schools—and the list of the best is a long one—send forth boys mentally and morally fitted for college life.

Bearing these facts in mind, the boy can choose that which best fits his circumstances, his temperament and his ambitions. The especial advantages of the Preparatory Schools appeal very strongly to college professors, and they are likely to advise the choice of such a school. I incline myself, when circumstances favor, to give that advice. Yet colleges receive excellently prepared students from both classes of institutions, and can assure the boy that he will find in either ample opportunity for fitting himself broadly and thoroughly for college life.

THE COST OF INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGES

John P. Garber, Associate Superintendent of Public Schools in Philadelphia, in compiling the 1911 volume of "Current Education Activities," devotes part of a chapter to the losses which universities and colleges sustain in giving instruction to students. The tuition paid averages much less than the actual cost; it has long been well known that this was the case. At Harvard statistics on this subject were recently compiled showing the cost per student in different departments. In the ordinary courses, the fees received pay for "only a fractional part of the instruction."

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but in the research and graduate departments the instruction given "is far more expensive to the university than in the less advanced courses."

The freshman course in English costs the university $23.25 per student, but some of the more advanced courses in English cost nearly $100. For all courses in the department of English, the cost per student is $31.69. For mathematics the average for all courses is $53.88; for philosophy, $48.69; for architecture, $103.93; for botany, $178.96. In the department of business some of the courses cost the university as much as $500, the general average in this department being $117.39. The course in the classics costs $73.49; comparative literature, $39.42. It is in the research courses that costs are highest. Here in some instances "thousands of dollars per pupil are expended."

That some effort will be made to remedy the inequality between the fees paid and the actual cost of the instruction, seems likely. At Yale, already is being tried what is known as the experiment of "full voluntary tuition." The required tuition amounts in Yale to about 60 per cent. of what the instruction actually costs. The experiment now under way asks students and parents who are both able and willing, that they shall pay in full for the instruction they receive. It is hoped that by this means the annual deficit may be greatly reduced, so that funds now applied to the deficit may be employed to great advantage for other purposes. Mr. Garber says further on this subject:

"As in most private colleges and universities the students pay only in part for what they get, these institutions work on a semi charitable basis. There are a few higher institutions managed by private enterprise where this is not true. The State colleges and universities are, of course, non-charitable; the State itself pays in this case, education being regarded as a duty of the State, even to the extent of a professional equipment of the student for life. The instruction in such schools is avowedly a public function and no student is, therefore, under any personal financial obligation to the school.

"Whether the Yale experiment will not rather emphasize the semicharitable feature and draw lines of distinction between the two classes of students remains to be seen. Much, of course, depends upon the way in which the new plan is managed. There is, at least, a distinct tendency to limit free scholarships that is apparent everywhere. It is probably most noticeable in our theological seminaries. Schooling should either be paid for at its full value or the State should provide free education for all by taxation. The fallacy in any other plan lies in the fact that education is either a right of the child or it is a privilege that should be fully paid for; it can never under any condition be a charity. This does not, of course, preclude the idea that a community or an organization may, for its own welfare, pay for the schooling of its most promising youth. But there should in such cases be no distinction founded on the basis of ability to pay."

WHAT SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION HAS DONE FOR FRANCE

The important part played by scientific education, in leading to the present efficiency in industrial and agricultural pursuits in France, have been pointed out by *The Financial Chronicle*, by citations of the marvelous progress made since France seemed almost on the verge of ruin as a result of the war with Prussia in 1870. Many of the facts presented were derived from a work by Professor Bracq, entitled "France Under the Republic."

It is now about thirty years since advanced schools of commerce were first opened in Paris. They quickly spread to other cities, and then schools of agriculture in its higher and scientific aspects were opened. While the population of the country has remained almost stationary for thirty years, an increased number have devoted themselves to agriculture, the number of small farms has much increased, and agricultural production under these conditions has "increased enormously." For example, the beet-root sugar production increased since 1873 from 349,000 tons to 948,000 tons and, with the practical stamping out of the phylloxera, the yield of vineyards increased from 83,000,000 hectoliters in 1871 to 118,000,000 hectoliters in 1905, acreage for the period remaining almost stationary. Not only is scientific agriculture taught everywhere, but improved machinery has been rapidly coming into use and proper fertilizers are more and more employed. Credit for all this, in the judgment of *The Financial Chronicle*, should largely be given to the new education. In every one of the eighty-six departments, there is now maintained an experimental agricultural station. There are in addition innumerable public laboratories and schools of viticulture, irrigation, drainage, cheese-making, etc.

In industrial pursuits the advances made by France are still more remarkable. Many waterfalls in the mountains, which formerly were not used at all, now furnish for industries 9,000,000 horse-power. The production of coal in thirty-five years has increased from 13,000,000 tons to 38,000,000 tons, the production of pig-iron has increased 217 per cent., of iron and steel 200 per cent., and the extraction of iron ore 399 per cent. From 1891 to 1906 the number of steam-engines employed increased from 26,000 to 79,000, and from 316,000 horse-power to 2,232,000 horse-power. *The Financial Chronicle* finds close connection between all this progress and French schools of technology, arts and crafts, etc., where the purpose has been to train managers and employers in improving their methods and enlarging the scope of their industries. There are also schools for workmen and schools in which are taught the best methods of marketing industrial products.

The general results of all this education are best shown in statistics of French commerce and general business. Since 1866 the tonnage of French ports has quadrupled, and in 16 years the tonnage of her canals and other inland waterways has increased 42 per cent. Since 1869 the commerce of the country has increased annually more than 5,000,000,000 francs. The business of the Bank of France in 1871 amounted to 68,814,000,000 francs, in 1908 it amounted to 236,975,000,000 francs. French investments abroad in the last days of the Second Empire were estimated at 12,000,000,000 francs; they are now put at 37,000,000,000 francs. The wealth of France in securities of all kinds in 1880 was estimated at 25,000,000,000 francs, and in 1906 at 135,000,000,000 francs.

While it is true that all the leading countries of the world have made great industrial and commercial progress in the past thirty years, this, in all except France, has in large measure been due to growth in population, this growth "operating on the one hand for increased productive capacity and on the other adding to consumptive wants." France, however, has not had the advantage of a large growth in population—in fact, her numbers have remained almost stationary. All this shows what to her has been the value of scientific methods and sound educational helps in industry, commerce, and finance.

The writer in *The Financial Chronicle* declares that, after the war with Prussia, France took seriously to heart the lesson that it "was the school-teacher who won at Sedan," this being even more true, and in a deeper sense true, than Wellington's famous saying that Waterloo "was won on the playground at Eton.' France finds that education of the traditional sort will not do when it comes to industrial progress. Education for that purpose must be of the sort which "fits a man for the work he has to do in the world." The scholar must be the man who knows how after having been taught how.

The Chronicle finds in this growth of France a deep lesson for America. Readers of James J. Hill's suggestive and informing book, "Highways of Progress," will find in the facts here summarized much to illustrate the necessity insisted on by him of going back to the soil and making the soil produce more by the adoption of scientific methods. Mr. Hill showed what had been done in two generations in England and other European countries to more than double farm products per acre. He showed also that in America we are producing scarcely more than half as much per acre as some European countries.

NEW EDUCATIONAL DEMANDS

James P. Munroe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has recently gathered into a volume, entitled "New Demands in Education," papers heretofore printed elsewhere on this subject, but now amplified and coordinated with new matter. In this volume Mr. Munroe sets forth, with much clearness and force, advance ideas. He insists that the fundamental demand in education is for efficiency—physical efficiency, mental efficiency, moral efficiency. School children "are the greatest of all natural resources." They are "infinitely more important than those natural resources of which so much is heard," and it is the province of education to conserve children as the most valuable of all national assets. As a citizen, the potential economic worth of each school child, provided he be so educated by his family, his environment, and his school as to become an efficient member of society" is enormous. But in order to become an efficient member of society, a child must have "a sound body, trained senses, a clear mind, and above all a well-balanced character."

To secure these should be the supreme aim of education. But children to the number of fifty or sixty should not be "put into uncomfortable desks in ill-ventilated schoolrooms, and then bombarded with facts." On the contrary each child should be treated as "an individual problem." His vulnerable points physically should be ascertained and remedied. The teacher should find out what kind of a man he has

(*Continued on page* 158)

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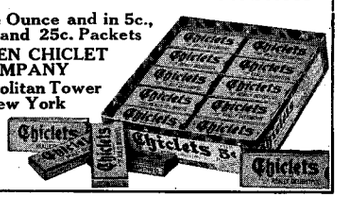
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

McCOMBS

NO doubt a good many people have looked in vain for the name of William F. McCombs in "Who's Who" and other alphabetical lists of those who have won fame, or think they have. His name is not there. The fact is, McCombs was no more widely known than several hundred thousand other young men with a taste for politics until he became Governor Wilson's campaign manager in the fight for the Democratic nomination for President, but the publishers of books designed to tell you who's it may be expected to put his name in their revised editions. Both friends and enemies of the Democratic nominee think, we are told, that he exercised rare good judgment in picking his campaign director—that the result of the Baltimore convention probably would have been different had Governor Wilson been less discriminating in his choice. That he should be elected Chairman of the Democratic Committee was taken as a matter of course. McCombs became a national figure more quickly than Postmaster-General Hitchcock, who directed President Taft's campaign in 1908, being younger and less experienced than the Ohioan when he tackled the big job of "putting over" his man. The New York *Evening Post* gives us this story of his rapid rise:

Back in the days when Bill McCombs was "boning" his way through Princeton, Professor Wilson was lecturing on jurisprudence, and their acquaintance began as between teacher and pupil. McCombs was a good student. When he got his A.B. in 1898, he got it with honors. Incidentally, he had time to write pieces as an underclassman for the *Daily Princetonian* and when he got to be a senior they made him editor-in-chief. Then he went to Harvard to study law, and having attached an LL.B. to his name in due course of time, he came on to New York to practise.

So far he had done nothing that might be said to have fitted him, above other men, for the job of campaign manager. He put in two years as a law clerk, and then entered into partnership with Gilbert E. Roe, who was once Senator La Follette's law-partner in Wisconsin. Only once did the political bee come buzzing around and try to instil in him a desire to run for office. That was in 1904, when he became a candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-fifth District—a Republican stronghold, if ever there was one. McCombs was not elected, but he made a campaign that was strong enough to carry him ahead of the rest of his running mates by a considerable margin. Then he went back to the practise of law—his specialty was in matters having to do with building construction—and in 1910 he branched out into practise for himself.

Those who knew him in college always looked upon McCombs as one of the capable, energetic kind, who could take hold of

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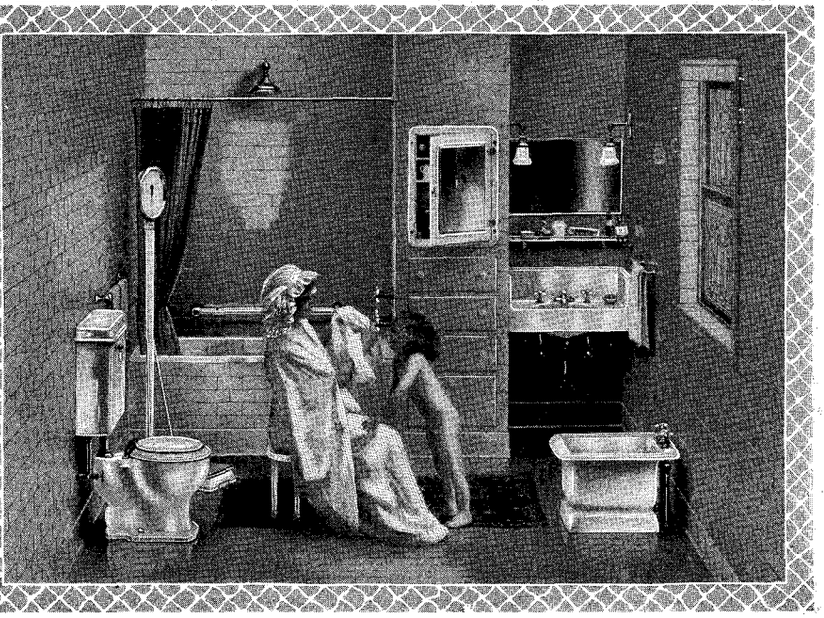

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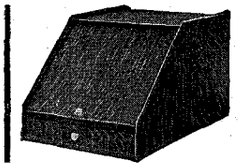

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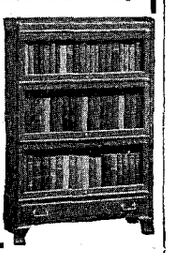

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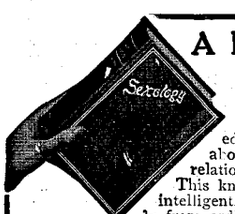

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Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

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things and see them through to the finish. They put him on the committee of alumni who had charge of moving the Princeton Club from its old home at Thirty-fourth Street to Gramercy Park, and McCombs did probably more than any other man to make the move possible. Then he formed what is known as the Committee on Business Opportunities, composed of alumni who agreed to look out for jobs for men just out of Princeton. The Committee has done so well that it has established a branch organization at Princeton itself.

However, at the age of thirty-four, McCombs could scarcely be called a veteran in any particular line of work, least of all in running campaigns. Yet any one who had an opportunity to see him go into action at Baltimore would have been quick to admit that he knew more about marshalling forces and handling men than some of the oldest heads in the business. There were no fireworks in his methods, but generalship and cool-headedness stood out in every move he made.

McCombs has been lame since childhood. When he was out driving near his home in Hamburg, in Ashley County, Arkansas, he was thrown from the carriage and injured for life. His lameness was not exactly an advantage at the convention, where, if anywhere, the manager of a campaign had to be ready to be on the jump every minute of the day. Yet it is significant that the two most active and effective Wilson workers on the floor of the convention were McCombs, a lame man, and Thomas P. Gore, the blind Senator from Oklahoma.

It was headwork that told at Baltimore. Sitting in his place on the platform, McCombs had his eye on every delegation and seemingly every delegate in every delegation. When there was a commotion or a fuss in one part of the room, McCombs flipped his finger and one of his lieutenants was over there to find out what was up and to get the ear of a delegate or two, and to put in a good word for Wilson. His manner, and, most of all, his smile, won a lot of friends for McCombs. There were times at Baltimore when Wilson's chances seemed far from bright. On Friday of last week, five days before the nomination of his candidate became an accomplished fact, a visitor asked McCombs at his headquarters how things looked to him.

"We haven't won, but we're winning," was the reply. Just at the moment there were those who failed to share his optimism. Wilson votes were not piling up as the wiseacres thought they should if he were really the chosen of fortune.

But that was the spirit which coursed through the whole campaign from the very beginning more than a year ago. When McCombs opened headquarters, he didn't go about drumming up votes and sentiment in the old-fashioned way. He did a lot of traveling, to be sure, but he didn't resort to brass bands and torchlight meetings in Main Street in every small town he visited. His weapon was the long-distance telephone, occasionally supplemented by the telegraph. He was in touch with half a dozen places and as many men wherever he happened to be. Even at Baltimore he surrounded himself with telephones at every turn. His rooms at the Hotel Emerson were bristling with receivers, not one to each room, but two and three anchored to every table in every room. And McCombs used them.

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Months ago, when the Wilson boom attracted very little attention, McCombs was one of the busiest men between the two oceans. When he was not sitting in his office at No. 96 Broadway, telephoning to distant cities, he was out in Chicago or in some small town conferring with Democratic leaders. He used the telephone constantly—the United States mail was too slow for him. In most cases he went out and surveyed the fields of action himself, and then returned to headquarters and directed the canvassing by 'phone. We read on:

Incidentally, McCombs had a unique way of keeping tabs on the friends and enemies of the New Jersey Governor in all parts of the country. When the letters began to pour in, he had the names and addresses of the writers jotted down on cards, and catalogued for further references. Gradually, men from every State and every important town and county throughout the country were listed in the index. It was the sole task of Miss Alberta Hill, a suffrage worker, and strong Wilson enthusiast, to attend to the cataloguing, and she kept a digest of every letter received, as well as the name and address of the writer. When a field lieutenant wanted to know who was who in the territory he happened to invade, he either wrote, wired, or 'phoned Miss Hill, and she turned to her index and wrote, wired, or 'phoned back the names of those who were Wilson rooters—and those who were not. The way she could tell was that a Wilson man in her index had a white card, while an anti or lukewarm opponent was designated by a blue card.

McCombs has many stanch friends here in New York, but few who believe more completely in him than William H. Edwards, Street Cleaning Commissioner, who was just Bill Edwards, '00, in Princeton when the Wilson manager was Bill McCombs, '98. They were both members of Tiger Inn Club, and have been friends since graduation. A year ago there was a vacancy on the board of trustees of the College of the City of New York, due to the death of Edward M. Shepard, and McCombs was recommended for the post by "Big Bill." Governor Wilson also wrote a letter indorsing him for the place, and Mayor Gaynor appointed him. McCombs is now one of the most active members of the governing board of the college.

It was McCombs, too, that Commissioner Edwards got to act as his counsel in the snow-removal cases. McCombs was born in the little town of Hamburg, Ark., thirty-six years ago, his father being a Kentuckyian and his mother an Alabaman. He "preped" for Princeton at the Webb School in Tennessee. He is a member of the tariff revision committee of the National Democratic Club, and was a member of the Southern Society for three years. His clubs include the Harvard, Princeton, Railroad, Democratic, and Manhattan in this city; the Nassau Club of Princeton, and the Sleepy Hollow Club of Tarrytown. He is also a member of the National Bar Association, and a trustee of the Night Camp for the cure of Incipient Tuberculosis.

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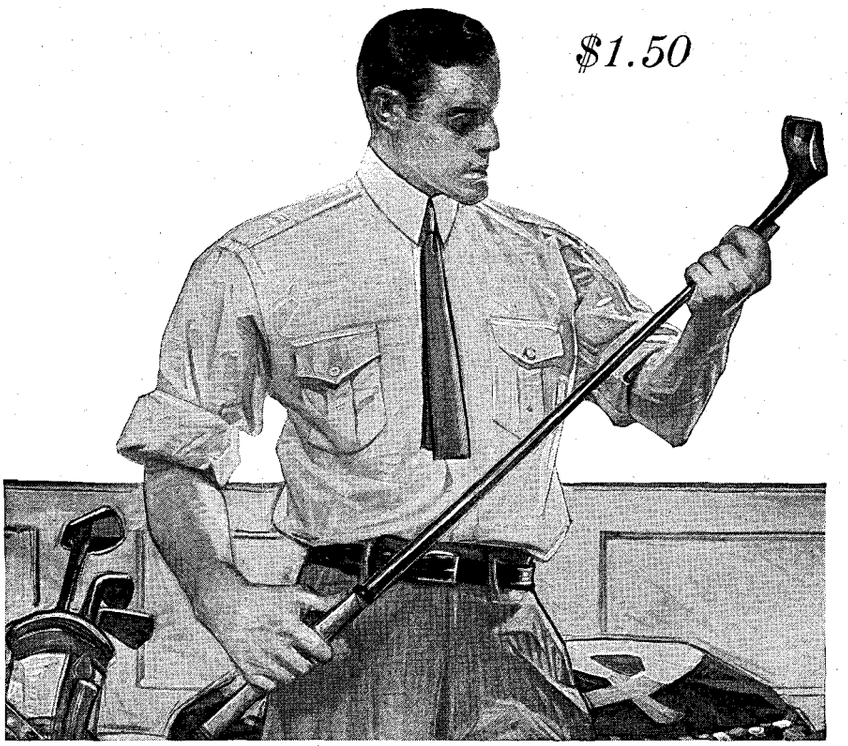

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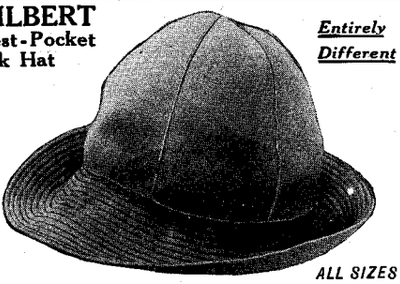

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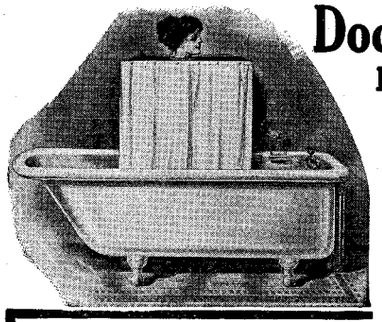

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CHARACTER OF THE BULL MOOSE

WHEN Colonel Roosevelt exclaimed in Chicago that he felt like a bull moose, he probably had little idea that he was adding a new animal to the political menagerie and giving the cartoonists and paragraphers the chance of their lives. But if he didn't, he has found it out since. And along with it, we have all discovered how little we know about this denizen of the wildwood, whose feelings are seemingly so similar to those of a great statesman about to go on the rampage. The editor of the New York *Independent*, unable to restrain his curiosity about the bull moose's traits, appealed to the Rev. William J. Long who was denounced by the Colonel some time back as a "nature-faker," and Mr. Long has responded feelingly. He writes what we fear is a rather satirical article, prefaced with a letter to the editor, in which he disclaims any expert knowledge of the subject, saying that he has met only three or four hundred moose in their native haunts. He congratulates himself, however, on having found in a second-hand shop an old volume written by "T. Roosevelt, who, you remember, once had considerable local reputation as a naturalist, especially among Federal office-holders whose positions were not secured by civil service regulations." And he goes on:

I find upon examination that the esteemed author actually killed two bull moose that were not looking and chased three more that would not wait to be shot. He was also intimate with Hank Griffin, who once saw a moose somewhere out West. He speaks, therefore, with authority.

That Mr. Long has a poor opinion of the bull moose is made very, very plain in the following paragraphs from his article:

The bull moose lives on the public domain and is a very wasteful feeder. As T. Roosevelt well says, "no beast is more destructive to the young growth of a forest." When his great paunch is full to bursting of the delicacies he has gathered from the common supply, he wanders toward his day-bed, stripping the bark from tender young trees, especially of the rarer and more beautiful kind, like the mountain ash and the striped maple. His method is to strike his strong front feet into the bark and tear off a great strip by lifting his head. He chews a bit of this, only to throw it aside and strip another tree farther on. In trailing a bull moose one can often follow his course far ahead by the unsightly gashes or "peelings" which he leaves behind him. Another destructive method of feeding is by riding down young trees whose tops are above his reach. He straddles the trunk, bending it down by his great weight, holding it under his belly while he eats all the buds and tender twigs. A tree thus moose-ridden rarely recovers. It remains bent or broken, like a discarded boss; it can not breathe without its leaves; it dies

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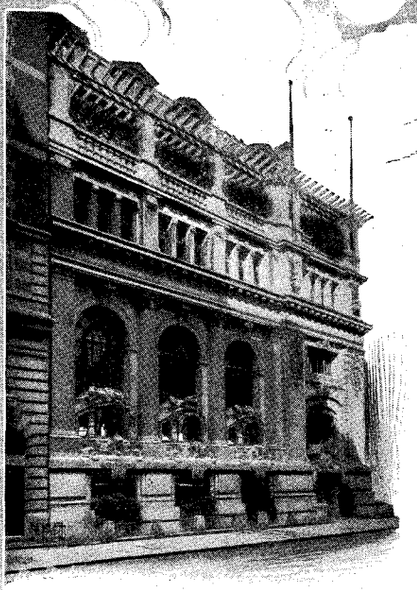
and the winter snows cover it from sight. . . . . .

Another noticeable characteristic of the bull moose is his inordinate and unchangeable selfishness. Whether roaming the woods in solitude, or tearing up the earth, or coming headlong to the call, he is thinking, first, last, and all the time, of the safety of his own skin and the fulness of his own stomach. I can take off my hat to a cow moose, having frequently seen her sacrifice herself to save her offspring or to protect the herd in the winter yard; but I never yet saw a bull moose do anything for anybody but himself. He is the incarnation of self-interest. A cow, or even a calf moose, if she sees danger approaching, will warn the others before she takes the first step for her own safety; but a bull moose will sneak away silently at the first sniff of peril, leaving all others to look out for themselves. And that, by the way, is the real reason why a female animal is invariably found at the head of a band of moose or deer of any kind. If they are approaching danger, you will invariably find the cows ahead, the calves close behind, while far in the rear comes the bull, taking care not to expose his precious hide, and running from a safe distance at the first warning of danger. This characteristic of the noble totem, however, need not be emphasized—unless, perchance, the new party goes over bodily to the suffragettes.

Further indications of the bull's essential selfishness are found in his frequent abuse and browbeating of all other moose that are smaller than himself. He can not tolerate a rival, but flies into a jealous rage at the first suggestion that there is any other bull moose in the universe. His voice at such times is a squeaking grunt, ridiculously small for so great an animal, which sounds like *ungwuh! ungwuh!* Herein we have a suggestion of those ferocious warriors described in Parkman's "Conspiracy of Pontiac," who always began a speech by shouting 'Ongwehonwe!" which, in the tongue of that tribe, means, "I am the only man; all others are squaws or liars."

At all times the bull moose is easily fascinated by too bright a light. Occasionally, when I am studying the animals at night, with a jack in the bow of my canoe, I run across his lordship filling himself with lush lily-roots. Most animals will stare at the jack for a time, and then turn away into the woods. Enough limelight is as good as a feast for a sensible creature. Now and then, however, I meet a bull moose that stares too long at the light, much as a politician might look too much upon glory, and he ends by floundering headlong toward the thing that dazzles him. At such times he is dangerous. In his blind infatuation he sees nothing but the bright object of his desire, and he clumsily knocks down everything in his path as he jumps toward it. Once I was upset in this way by a fool moose that tumbled over my canoe and that floundered madly when the jack was extinguished, hitting out aimlessly with hoofs and antlers. The only sure cure for such a bull is darkness, oblivion. When you meet him, close your jack, or turn it on another candidate. Any bull moose will sober off quickly if left in the friendly darkness.



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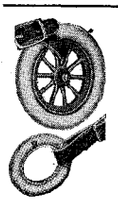

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

A NATIONAL "BLUE-SKY" LAW URGED

THE recent success in New York of raids on get-rich-quick promoters and loan-sharks has aroused new interest in what is known as the "Blue-Sky" law of Kansas. In Kansas the operations of these promoters have virtually been eliminated by a law making it compulsory for all investment companies and their agents operating in Kansas to file with the Secretary of State complete statements of their condition. They must do this before they will be allowed to offer a single security for sale. The penalty is a heavy fine and imprisonment. *The Financial World* advocates a national law of this kind, and in doing so says:

"This wise law has already proved itself invaluable in safeguarding Kansas investors, but effective as like laws would prove in all other States, the get-rich-quick shark who goes after the small and usually inexperienced investor and plunders him, still has the mails open to him. He may operate in those States where he can not open offices or employ agents to appeal direct to the people, by the use of the United States mails from vantage points in States where no 'blue-sky' laws have been enacted. He may, for example, still flood Kansas with his alluring promises of big dividends and income for life, from points outside of Kansas, and lure the savings of his victims to his coffers. Kansas can only warn against these thieves.

"Nothing save a stringent national 'blue-sky' law will be effective to forever close the mails against the sale of fake and wildcat securities. It is true that the postal laws close the mails to swindles, but this can be done only after these swindles have been perpetrated and complaints lodged with the postal authorities in Washington. These postal laws are not preventive; they are only punitive. If we had a national law making it obligatory on companies to file full sworn statements of assets, earnings, capitalization, etc., with the Post-Office Department or a separate Government bureau and forbidding, at the same time, sales of securities without permission from such department of the Government, the get-rich-quick man could be wiped out in less than no time, and if he nevertheless persisted in resuming business, he would have then to take the consequences. It is up to the national associations of our banks and investment bankers to agitate for the adoption of such a national law for the prevention of financial frauds. The sooner this is done, the sooner and better will the public be protected in every part of the country. The investments of the masses will then flow into legitimate channels instead of enriching a vast army of confidence men."

COMMODITY PRICES LOWER AND THEN HIGHER

With the advent of June, commodity prices became somewhat lower, altho they still remained high. The decline amounted to 1.8 per cent. *Bradstreet's* attributed this decline to "the advance of the season, better crop advices, and the increased supply of animal feeding stuffs, consequent upon improved pasturage." A further cause was the waning of speculative operations, especially in cereals, due to relatively good prospects for crops. The commodities which declined were forty in number, those which advanced were twenty-two, and those which remained unchanged forty-three. The writer said further:

"Even tho the situation as regards prices is slightly more acceptable to the consumer, such articles as beef, leather, and metals in general display especial strength. However, the statistical fact is that our index number as of the first of June works out at $9.1017, which represents a decrease of 1.8 per cent. from the record set up on May 1 last. This month's figures are the fourth highest ever registered, higher points having been attained, as already stated, on May 1 of this year, on January 1, 1910, and on March 1, 1907. Obviously the index number for June 1 surpasses those established on like dates in preceding years. The present level is 6.7 per cent. above that of June 1, 1911; it reflects an advance of 2.1 per cent. over the corresponding date in 1910, when commodities were also high, and it shows an advance of 8.4 per cent. over June 1, 1909.

"Comparison with June 1, 1908, when the low point of recent years was struck, reveals an increase of 18 per cent. in favor of the present figures. On the other hand, the current index number is only 1.2 per cent. higher than it was on June 1, 1907, when prices were very strong; it is 9.5 per cent. above the figures as of June 1, 1906, while it eclipses the like dates in 1905, 1904, and 1903 by 15 per cent., 16 per cent., and 15 per cent., respectively. The groups that make up the index number are set forth in the following:

	Jan. 1, 1910	June 1, 1911	May 1, 1912	June 1, 1912
Breadstuffs	$0.1050	$0.0934	$0.1274	$0.1235
Live stock	.4010	.3585	.4450	.4275
Provisions	2.3577	1.8962	2.3620	2.2245
Fruits	.1695	.2426	.1977	.2066
Hides and leather	1.2850	1.1175	1.1950	1.2200
Textiles	2.7333	2.5480	2.4949	2.4887
Metals	.6208	.7192	.7501	.7533
Coal and Coke	.0069	.0059	.0070	.0066
Oils	.3728	.4186	.3855	.3879
Naval stores	.0938	.0958	.0883	.0805
Building mat'ls	.0827	.0763	.0780	.0753
Chem's and drugs	.5958	.6234	.7022	.6821
Miscellaneous	.4067	.3340	.4365	.4252
Totals	9.2310	8.5294	8.2696	9.1017

Nine groups worked lower in a month's time, while four advanced. Breadstuffs fell because of better crop news, tho flour in this group ascended. Live stock receded, notwithstanding higher prices for live beeves, and provisions declined on general recessions, particularly in butter, cheese, and eggs, while animal meats, save those derived from beeves, also became cheaper. Textiles fell because of declines in jute and southern cotton sheetings. Coal and coke receded on resumption of work by coal-miners, anthracite and bituminous. Naval stores went off, building-materials did likewise, and chemicals and drugs dropt owing to lower prices for two acids, carbolic and sulfuric. The miscellaneous group receded because of lower prices for tobacco and hay. Fruits went up, lemons having advanced; hides and leather took on additional strength, while metals, for reasons now well known, also ascended, and oils rose on dearer prices for linseed-oil and crude petroleum.

"The average for the elapsed part of the year is the highest ever established within the life of our data. The figures reflect an advance of 3.8 per cent. over 1911, but they show a gain of only six-tenths of 1 per cent. over 1910, when the previous high point was established. As compared with 1903, a year of industrial depression, there is a rise of nearly 14 per cent., while contrast with the lowest prices on recent record, those of 1896, shows a gain of 53 per cent. But in analyzing these data the impartial student

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will not accept 1896 as a normal year, for it was a time when all things economic were very deprest; when, altho things were prest for sale at worse than bargain prices, buyers were few, simply because employment was scarce and funds were in scant supply. So in measuring on a comparative basis the theoretical purchasing-power of the dollar one should not accept 1896 as a criterion on which to predicate comparisons.

"An average of index numbers for the ten years 1893–1902 inclusive, most of which period suffered real depression, the like of which has not since been witnessed, makes the figure $6.9795. On that basis the present index number reflects an increase of 29.6 per cent. For the decade 1903 to 1912, the index number averaged $8.4548, showing an increase of over 21 per cent. as compared with the preceding decade. This latter period includes one of industrial depression and a period of widespread repression, from which there was rapid recovery, followed by fitful trade.

By July 1, however, prices as a whole were slightly higher again. A few had become cheaper, including fruit, vegetables, mackerel, sheep, and codfish, but in others there was enough steadiness, says *Bradstreet's*, to "impart a very strong undertone to the general situation." Some of the gains were of special significance, beeves bringing "the highest prices quoted in forty-two years." Mutton, meanwhile, was considerably lower. The net result as to the index number was a rise of one-tenth of one per cent., making it $9.1119 as compared with $9.1017 for June 1st.

THE FAILURES FOR SIX MONTHS

Statistics of failures for the six months ending July 1 are notable for the large number of small failures contained in them. In only two of the past thirty-three years, according to *Bradstreet's*, were a larger number of insolvencies reported for a corresponding period, and those two years were both years of actual panic strain—1896 and 1908. In the matter of liabilities, however, the present year does not have so unfavorable a showing to make. The number of failures this year for the six months was 7,219, or an increase of 11 per cent. over the same period last year and 22 per cent. over 1910. Following is a table compiled by *Bradstreet's* showing failures, assets, and liabilities extending back to the year 1879:

	Number Failures	Estimated Assets	Total Liabilities	Per Cent. of Assets to Liabilities
1912	7,219	48,349,822	94,445,301	51.1
1911	6,479	53,505,981	98,851,176	54.2
1910	5,905	43,912,982	91,728,602	47.8
1909	6,149	39,063,998	80,561,976	48.4
1908	7,562	103,302,640	178,782,769	57.7
1907	4,791	41,993,823	76,546,299	54.8
1906	4,873	29,037,133	59,081,289	49.1
1905	5,241	33,224,858	62,686,427	53.0
1904	5,338	45,878,407	83,235,171	55.1
1903	4,790	29,629,703	60,251,563	49.0
1902	5,262	27,018,862	56,927,688	47.4
1901	5,465	32,435,338	66,138,362	49.0
1900	4,880	27,475,514	60,064,208	45.7
1899	5,049	22,890,645	50,304,253	45.5
1898	6,429	36,606,918	72,120,341	50.0
1897	7,024	53,611,782	93,656,495	57.0
1896	7,602	60,495,568	105,535,936	57.0
1895	6,597	44,153,644	79,707,861	55.0
1894	6,528	44,970,825	82,555,339	54.0
1893	6,239	105,371,813	170,860,222	61.0
1892	5,351	28,935,106	56,535,521	51.0
1891	6,037	48,206,896	92,370,282	53.0
1890	5,466	30,025,116	62,867,962	48.0
1889	5,918	32,803,940	67,411,711	48.0
1888	5,254	34,834,746	64,987,622	53.0
1887	5,072	25,643,108	52,778,829	48.0
1886	5,461	25,509,317	53,241,432	48.0
1885	6,106	32,955,405	68,570,505	48.0
1884	5,444	70,730,078	124,104,357	56.0
1883	5,296	39,887,202	73,594,205	54.0
1882	3,649	27,329,765	52,383,289	53.0
1881	3,256	19,783,523	39,533,705	50.0
1880	2,399	14,727,907	31,837,303	46.0
1879	3,810	29,690,478	60,508,756	49.0

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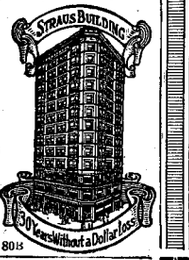

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Bradstreet's adds that this year's failures by groups of States "show something very like unanimity in the percentages of increase reported," which is presumed to point to "the prevalence of identical conditions in some widely separated sections of the country." New England, the Middle States, the Northwest, and Far West, all show about 11 per cent. increase over 1911. The Central West, however, shows an increase of only 2 per cent., while the South shows one of 20 per cent.

In the matter of liabilities, more irregularity is found. New England and the Middle States show increases of 3 and 1 per cent., respectively, while the South shows an increase of 32 per cent., and the West, Northwest, and Far West decreases respectively of 26, 8, and 40 per cent. In New York City, the failures for the six months number 1,054, which was an increase of 13 per cent. over last year. The liabilities, however, were only $16,839,950, or a decrease of 20 per cent.

HOW A MAN MAY INVEST $20,000 SAFELY

"What would you recommend at this time for an investment of $20,000 by a business man not dependent on it for income," inquires a reader of *The Wall Street Journal*. He adds that what he especially looks for "is reasonable safety and a profit during the next two or three years." The writer of the reply suggests a division of the $20,000 into five parts and a distribution through various kinds of investments. In the purchase of bonds only one of any individual company is recommended, and where possible bonds of $100, $200, and $500 denominations. By this method a wide diversification would be possible, adding materially to safety. Further:

"If $6,000 were placed in high-grade bonds, such as are legal for the investment of savings-banks in New York State; $3,000 in middle-grade, and semi-speculative railroad bonds; $3,000 in good industrial bonds; $3,000 in high-grade public utility issues, and the balance, $5,000, spread out in stocks or miscellaneous securities, such as might strike your fancy, the result of the whole investment 'ought to be very satisfactory.'"

For a good portion of the $20,000, this arrangement "would give a high degree of safety"; would secure "a reasonably high return upon the investment," and "there would be a possibility of enjoying some appreciation marketwise in the lower-grade securities." The list is made somewhat extended, in order that a number of combinations may, without difficulty, be worked out. The list is so far from anything like completeness that Group *A*, for example, could be extended to over 200 different bonds instead of the eleven here named. Following is the list:

(*A*) RAILROAD BONDS LEGAL FOR SAVINGS-BANKS

	Rate %	Year Due	Approx. Price	Yield %
Atch gen mortg	4	1995	99⅛	4.04
C., B. & Q. gen. mortg.	4	1958	96⅞	4.15
St. P. gen. mortg	4	1989	99	4.04
C., R. I. & P. ref. mtg.	4	1988	96	4.18
C., R. I. & P. ref. mtg.	4	1934	89¼	4.80
Ill. Cen. refunding	4	1955	95¼	4.24
L. & Nash unified mtg.	4	1940	99¼	4.05
Nor. & W. 1st con. mtg.	4	1996	98½	4.06
G. N., St. P. M. & M.	4	1933	99½	4.04
Sou. Pac. first con. ref.	4	1955	95½	4.24
Un. Pac. 1st ref. mtg.	4	2008	97	4.13

The Safe Investment of Your Money

In considering the investment of your money the very first requirement is the security of the principal. There are other features, of course, but fundamental security is foremost. The proper selection of an investment bond which has this primary qualification requires technical knowledge. Naturally and necessarily the experienced banker, whose constant business it is to investigate securities of all kinds, is possessed of this technical knowledge.

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(B) MIDDLE-GRADE RAILROADS				
Atl. C. Ll & N. col. tr..	4	1952	94¼	4.30
South. Pac. collat. trust	4	1949	92	4.44
West. M. first mort....	4	1952	87	4.73
Col. & South. ref. & ext	4½	1935	95½	4.85
Ch. G. West. first. mtg.	4	1959	79⅞	5.14
Atch. adjustment.....	4	1995	91	4.41
Den. & Rio Gr. first ref.	5	1955	88	5.76
West. Pac. first.....	5	1933	88	6.02
Frisco refunding.....	4	1951	79½	5.24
Chi., Bur. & Q. joint...	4	1921	96¾	4.45
South. R'w dev. gen'l..	4	1956	78⅞	5.23
Miss. Pac. 1st & ref. con	5	1959	88¾	5.72
Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	4	2002	72⅝	5.52
St. L. Iron Mt. un. & ref	4	1929	81½	5.77
(C) INDUSTRIAL BONDS				
Am. Ag. Chem.....	5	1928	102⅛	4.81
Virg. Car. Chem.....	5	1923	99⅞	5.03
Bush Terminal.....	5	1955	98¼	5.10
Corn Products.....	5	1931	96½	5.28
Beth. Steel first ext....	5	1926	100½	4.99
Inter. Steam Pump....	5	1929	92½	5.69
Armour & Co.....	4½	1939	92	5.05
Du Pont Powder.....	4½	1936	89½	5.28
American Cotton Oil..	4½	1915	98½	5.42
(D) PUBLIC SECURITY BONDS				
Pac. Tel. & Tel.....	5	1937	100	5.00
Pub. Ser. Cor. of N. J..	5	1959	93	5.42
Inter.-Met., col. trust..	4½	1956	82⅝	5.54
Kansas City (Mo.) Gas	5	1922	98	5.26
Pacific Gas & Electric..	5	1937	96	5.30
Mich. State Tel.....	5	1924	100	5.00
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tst.	4	1929	91⅛	4.78
Laclede Gas.....	5	1919	103	4.50
N. Y. Telephone.....	4½	1939	100⅛	4.49
Western Union.....	5	1938	102½	4.85

THREE GENERATIONS OF FARM MORTGAGES

W. A. Nirref contributes to *Moody's Magazine* an article on the attractions to investors of farm mortgages, as disclosed in the personal experience of three generations in his own family. They have constantly employed this form for the capitalization of their savings. Among other interesting statements in the article are the following:

My great-grandfather, who was born on the banks of the Hudson, where his Dutch ancestors had settled in the time of Peter Stuyvesant, emigrated to Central New York over a hundred years ago and hewed himself a farm out of the primeval forests. On that farm he raised, among other things, ten children, three of them sons. The oldest son went West at an early age and eventually landed in Minnesota, where he became a banker, and, by obtaining loans for farmers from his Eastern friends, assisted largely in the Swedish settlement of that State. In the mean time his two brothers, who had remained at home, grew up and inherited the farm, from which after years of hard toil they began to extract a surplus which called for investment. Their small annual accumulations they put into mortgages on near-by farms, and as the country developed and the rate of interest fell they sent part of the money from paid-up mortgages to their Western brother to be invested in farm mortgages in his territory.

"Neither my grandfather, who died a comparatively rich man some twenty years ago, nor my great-uncle, who died about seven years ago at the age of eighty-seven, having been able to live for the last twenty years of his life upon his income from mortgages, ever invested a cent in any security other than farm mortgages, except in the stock of a local bank which they were instrumental in founding. Neither of them ever earned by his own work any large sum, for the home farm was not a bonanza, yet when my grandfather died his estate consisted of over $100,000, most of it in farm mortgages. So far as I know he never had suffered a loss through his investments in this kind of security, and he had even, I am afraid, made some handsome profits through a foreclosure or two, for he was a hard-headed old Dutchman, with little sentiment.

"When his estate was divided, my mother fell heir to a number of his mortgages, some of them in New York and Pennsylvania, more of them in Minnesota,

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and as these mortgages fell due she reinvested the proceeds in other mortgages, without loss of interest, for her cousin in Minnesota, who had succeeded his father as president of the family bank, was always able to have a new mortgage ready when an old one matured. During her life, which ended three years ago, she continued to increase her mortgage investments, eschewing stocks and bonds with the suspicion of these securities which prevails in rural districts, except for one investment in the bonds of an independent telephone company, which gave her more worry than any mortgage she had ever held, tho the company was subsequently taken over by the A. T. & T. and the bonds paid off in full.

"My father, a small business man, not satisfied with the safe and sure return from mortgages, sought to increase his savings more rapidly by a mining investment in Arizona which not only cost him all the money he put into it, but necessitated his spending two years in Arizona, to the great detriment of his legitimate business and of his health, for Arizona was not then a comfortable place for a man unused to hardships. Cured by that experience, he invested what little he was able to save during the rest of his life into the good old mortgage, and when he died my sister and I acquired a number of mortgages in various sections of the country, which were added to by the death of our mother. My sister has continued the family policy of reinvesting in mortgages, now holding several in Minnesota and several in New York State, which are looked after by a broker who had been a friend of the family for many years, and has never had the slightest trouble in collecting interest and principal or in reinvesting it in mortgages equally as satisfactory. Practically all the mortgages she holds net her 6 per cent.

"The moral I draw from the experience I have related is that any investor who is unable, temperamentally, to view with equanimity the ups and downs of the stock-market, ought to keep his money in the safest and least fluctuating securities, which I believe to be mortgages.

"Despite the pessimistic talk one hears of inflated land values, I do not believe that in a fast-growing country like this there is going to be any depreciation in the value of good farm lands which will jeopardize conservative investment in mortgages upon them. I believe that even the large investor, who is able to hold long-term bonds and who has sufficient capital to keep him from worrying over fluctuations in bonds and stocks would do well to keep a considerable part of his surplus in carefully selected real-estate mortgages, and the fact that the insurance companies invest so largely in mortgages is a good indication that I am right. And as to investments for women, who need both security and a high income yield, I do not think farm mortgages have a rival. I would not, of course, advise the placing of large sums in one section of the country."

Explaining It.—YOUNG WIFE—"But that's very expensive, especially as it's in season, isn't it?"

GREENGROCER—"Well, madam, it is and it isn't, as you might say. What with the French gardening and what not, the vegetables that used to be out of season are in, and them that is in is out, owing to the demand for the others.—*Punch.*

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Mental Treatment.—"The cyclist who's just come in wants new-laid eggs with his tea. Cackle a bit while I run over to the store."—*P. I. P.*

Hard.—MAUD—"Beatrix has lost twenty pounds lately, her new gowns are perfect successes, her sweetheart proposed to her last night, her rich uncle died yesterday and left her a million, and now she has to go to his funeral to-day and try to look sad."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Modest.—THE MAGISTRATE (about to commit for trial)—"You certainly effected the robbery in a remarkably ingenious way; in fact, with quite exceptional cunning ——"

THE PRISONER—"Now, yer Honor, no flattery, please; no flattery, I begs yer."—*Sketch.*

Prenuptial Sacrifices.—"And you are going to give up smoking?"

"Certainly."

"And drinking?"

"Gladly."

"And you will resign from all your clubs?"

"Willingly."

"Think, dearest, if there is anything else you can give up."

"Well, for one thing, I give up all idea of marrying you."—*Soleil (Paris).*

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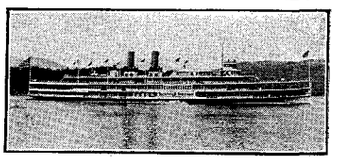

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The Time.—" How long did your honeymoon last? "

" Until the first day I asked George for money, I think."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Her Handicap.—STELLA—" Has she an impediment in her speech? "

BELLA—" Yes; there are only twenty-four hours in a day."—*Spokane Spokesman-Review.*

Appropriate.—" We call that girl Juarez.' "

" Why? "

" She's been captured six times already this season."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Used to It.—KNICKER—" All three candidates who ask your support are college men."

BOCKER—" Just what my boy has been doing four years."—*New York Sun.*

A Hint.—MISS VOCOLO—" I'm never happy unless I'm breaking into song."

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN—" Why don't you get the key and you won't have to break in? "—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Trouble Brewing.—The witches were making the broth.

" I suppose one cook is going, one staying, and one coming ! " cried Macbeth.

Three at once was beyond his comprehension.—*Judge.*

Explained.—" How frightfully you snored last night ! "

" Yes; it is inherited."

" From your parents? "

" No; from my grandfather, who ran a steam saw-mill."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

One Good Feature.—" The prayers delivered at the great conventions have been beautiful."

" Yes," replied the delegate. " I am pleased to observe that our nation is progressing in religious ideals. The prayers were the only utterances that met with unanimous approval."—*Washington Star.*

His Confession.—" Do you love me, Charles? " inquired the beautiful girl.

" Of course I do."

" Do you think only of me, by day and night? "

" Well, I'll be frank with you. Now and then I think of baseball."—*Washington Herald.*

Regrets.—CONJURER—" Now, sir, you admit that the card that you have just taken out of the handkerchief is the queen of clubs, yet the card you chose and securely tied there, namely, the ace of spades, I now produce from this hat."

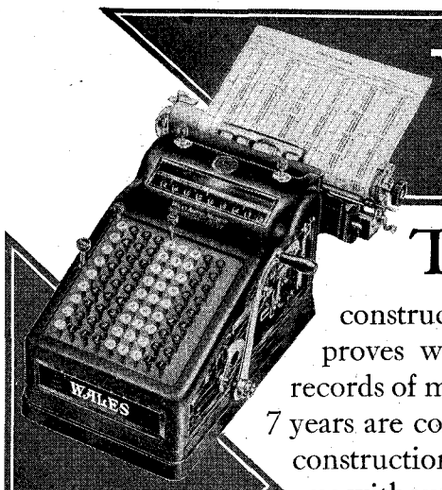
TIMID VOLUNTEER—" So sorry—my mistake."—*Punch.*

The Reason.—" It is said that Indians never laugh. Is that true? "

" I believe so."

" What is the explanation—or is there any? "

" Well, for one thing, their women never come out in the latest styles from Paris."—*Chicago Record Herald.*



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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

July 11.—News dispatches say royalist revolutionists are routed by Portugese federal troops near Fafe.

July 14.—K. K. McArthur, of South Africa, wins the Marathon at Stockholm, C. W. Gritshaw, of South Africa, running second, and Gaston Strobino, of South Paterson, New Jersey, third.

July 15.—Results of the Olympic games at Stockholm show that the United States led, with 128 points, Sweden won 104 points, and England won 66 points. James Thorpe, of the Carlisle Indian School, proved to be the greatest all-round athlete at the Olympiad.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 12.—Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor decides that foreign-born children of naturalized citizens must be admitted to the United States, even if they are imbeciles. idiots, or in other forbidden classes.

July 18.—The Senate, by a vote of 55 to 28 declares the election of William Lorimer to a seat in that body from Illinois was invalid because of corrupt methods.

The Interstate Commerce Commission orders a reduction of express rates throughout the country, and creates new "zones"; the reductions are said to average 15 per cent.

July 15.—The Senate, by a bipartizan vote of 35 to 23, passes a resolution rebuking the President for the use of his influence as Chief Executive in favor of unseating William Lorimer.

Herbert Knox Smith resigns as Commissioner of Corporations, to assist the so-called Progressive party led by Colonel Roosevelt.

July 16.—It is announced that Carmi Thompson, of Ohio, will succeed Charles D. Hilles, now Chairman of the Republican National Committee, as secretary to the President.

President Taft sends to the Senate the nomination of Luther Conant, Jr., to be Commissioner of Corporations.

The Democratic and Republican members of the House Steel Investigating Committee agree to a report declaring the United States Steel Corporation a trust, and recommending its dissolution.

The Senate passes a resolution approving Senator Tillman's recommendation that the Government build the largest and most formidable battle-ship in the world.

GENERAL

July 12.—Thomas Taggart, Indiana member and formerly chairman of the Democratic National Committee, withdraws his resignation, having been requested to do so by local politicians.

The Prohibition party, in convention at Atlantic City, nominates Eugene W. Chapin, of Arizona, for President, and Aaron L. Watson, of Ohio, for Vice-President.

July 13.—Thirteen persons are killed and twenty-five injured in a wreck on the Burlington & Quincy railroad at Hinsdale, a suburb of Chicago.

July 15.—The Democratic National Committee, in conference at Chicago, elects William F. McCombs, of New York, chairman, and J. E. Davies, of Wisconsin, secretary.

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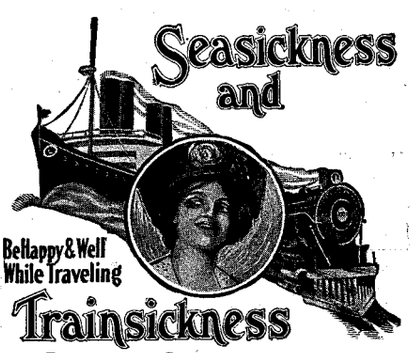

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